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VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1864. NO. 259.

The Daily Commercial.

Invasion Ne[w]s.

There is little in the quarter this morning from any firm or disreputable, calculated to confirm the formidable previous reports of the news is the character of the invasion. The mar[k] more remarkable for what it is not, what it is. If yesterday the invaders were forty thousand strong, their precise whereabouts is not positively known today. Nevertheless, as the news was quite positive on that point, they are presumed to be "keeping dark" somewhere. They certainly did play that game well, when approaching the Maryland border. They may yet turn up when and where least expected.

A single remark would seem to dispel all doubts that the 19th Corps, from New Orleans, is in Washington. A person who worked his way through from Washington to Baltimore yesterday, estimates the number of rebels on that line at not above one thousand. Our Washington specials gives the details of the rebel demonstrations on the defenses of the city. Our forces now occupy Martinsburg, Frederick, Westminster, Hagerstown and Maryland Heights, and the route and passes over and through which the enemy proceeded towards Washington.

A late dispatch announces that the main body of the rebels have retreated into Virginia by way of Edward's Ferry.

In view of everything, the true policy unquestionably is, to forward men as speedily and numerously as possible. Let us take the safe side in whatever we do. To be prepared for the worst is always the safest.

Good News, if True.

Our Philadelphia special correspondent announces that a report prevailed in that city yesterday evening that the pirate Florida had been sunk by the guuboat Ticonderoga, near Capes Henry and Charles. We have also an intimation in the Associate Press dispatches that the surrender of Petersburg was hourly expected.

Harper for August.

We are under obligations to MINER, the Bookseller, for an early copy of Harper for August. The contents are varied, including several illustrated papers, one of which is entitled "The Military Hospitals of Fortress Monroe"—a place familiar to vast numbers of our soldiers. "Theodosia Burr" is a paper of absorbing interest.

A WRITER in the London *Star*, discussing GRANT's campaign, thinks that "all the soldiers of Europe may learn a lesson from what is in progress on these memorable fields of Virginia, just as our sailors have got very serious food for reflection in the sinking of the Alabama." It is creditible to their good sense that Englishmen take their defeat by the Kearsarge to heart.

Late News Items.

Lieut. Col. L. W. Balston, 109th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was dismissed some time ago, is restored to his command, by order of the Secretary of War.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia made their presentment on Tuesday. They acted upon 924 bills, of which 645 were returned true bills, and 279 were ignored. They deplore the number of licensed and unlicensed drinking houses which infest that city, and which is daily increasing. Without being able to devise a remedy for the evil, they suggest it as a proper subject for investigation and legislation during the ensuing session of the Legislature.

The first shipment of the new wheat crop that has reached the St. Louis market was sold on 'Change in that city on Monday. The amount was 230 sacks, and sold for $2 80 per bushel, and was bought jointly by A. W. Fagin Geo. P. Plant & Co. The wheat was raised in Madison county, Illinois, and sold by Stanard, Gilbert & Co.

The Government on Tuesday morning took military possession of the Reading Railroad, and they will now bring down their supplies of coal without regard to the strikes of laboring employes and miners.

Mr. John D. Wilson, of Pequa, a gentleman long and widely known in Lancaster county, died on Monday night. Mr. W. lived to an advanced age, being upwards of eighty years old at the time of his death. He belonged to the past rather than the present; in a former time, when the musical bay of the hounds upon the fox trail was oftener heard than now—rare old English sport, of which he was an enthusiastic admirer. He was a descendant of one of our revolutionary heroes, belonging to one of the oldest and most respectable families in this part of the country. His father, popularly known as "King John Wilson," was one of the wealthiest and most influential landed proprietors of his time.

Thomas Dunlap, Esq., an old and much respected member of the Philadelphia Bar, died on Monday afternoon, after a short illness, at the ripe age of seventy-one years. Mr. Dunlap belonged to the old school of Philadelphia lawyers, having been admitted to the bar on September 4th, 1816, on the same day with David Paul Brown, Esq.

A young man in Madison county, Ky., has been arrested, just as he was on the point of eloping with his aunt, a married woman with three children.

Preparation to meet the rebel invaders has been the only business in Philadelphia for several days. Success has crowned the efforts, although the work has been going on much slower than the urgency of the crisis would suggest as reasonable.

Yesterday's Cleveland *Herald* says that the safe stolen a few nights since from the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Depot, was found on Tuesday morning. It had apparently been blown open with gunpowder, and all its contents abstracted—scarcely enough to pay for the powder and trouble.

The hands in Merchant's Foundry, Cleveland, "struck" a week since for higher wages. Yesterday the men returned to work at the old prices.

The Danville *Herald* of last week says: The present number of the *Herald* was put in type almost entirely by two young ladies, who six weeks since had never been inside of a printing office. The fact demonstrates the practicability of employing women as compositors.

Mrs. Lucy Gibbs, of Avon, Lorain Co., Ohio, has lately presented to the 1st Congregational church of that town, a fine organ.

A lady writing from City Point on the James river, makes an earnest appeal for arm slings. The wounded are suffering for want of a supply of them.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* states that the entire patrol force that can be mustered at present, for night duty in that city, is less than Thirty men. The population is 175,000. We do better than this in Pittsburgh.

A novel case was tried in the Circuit Court of Chicago last week. J. K. Moody sued Isaac Hallanbach for seducing the plaintiff's wife, laying his damages at $10,000. The jury rendered a verdict awarding him $3000.

There are 1700 rebel prisoners now at Camp Chase. One hundred and ten of them have been recruited for service on the Indian frontier, and will be sent forward in a few days.

In Carondelet, Mo., on Saturday, four boys got hold of a bottle of gunpowder to make squibs. While they were holding it, the bottle burst, and the powder ignited, burning them quite severely. One of them had his eyes put out, and all were burnt on the hands and face. Two of them were sons of Mr. Hewitt, machinist in the Iron Mountain railroad machine shop.

On Monday morning the wall of a house on Franklin avenue, between Ninth and Tenth, St. Louis, fell, and a baby lying asleep in a cradle in the second story was precipitated into street, and was not injured in the least. The fall disturbed the slumber of the little creature for a moment, and he opened his eyes, crowed and went to sleep again.

On Monday the Merrill Horse Regiment, of St. Louis, arrived in that city, from the front. They guarded several hundred prisoners as far as Rock Island. They had a very enthusiastic reception, and were addressed by Gen. Rosecrans from one of the windows at his headquarters. They were presented with an exquisite flag by the ladies of the city. It contained the names of battles in which they had been engaged:—Blackwater, Silver Creek, Moore's Hill, Memphis, Kirkville, Compton's Ferry, and Little Rock.

A correspondent of the Lexington (Mo.) *Union* tells the following story: "A very remarkable cat story is in circulation here, the truth of which is vouched for by several respectable persons. There is an old maiden hermit, living about a mile from this place, that has in her possession a yellow kitten, about three months old, upon one side of which is the word "PEACE," and upon the opposite side the word "JOY." The hair forming the letters are perfectly white, and is represented as being distinct."

Poetry for the Time.

The following patriotic effusion is a genuine spark struck from the flint. The "Hundred Day Men," as they go forth to meet the insolent invader, will fill our mountains with the chorus. It is suited to the time, and creditable to the head and heart of the author:

PITTSBURGH, July 13, 1864.

Editor Pittsburgh Commercial:

DEAR SIR:—It has often been said "that discretion is the better part of valor," and it might have been well, if before I forwarded you the accompanying song, I had duly considered the proverb. Although in my earlier years, when "making sonnets to my mistresses eyebrows," I might have rushed into print with impunity, yet since I have donned the sober livery of "facts and figures" metaphor and trope, rhyme and rythme seem out of place. There are occasions, however, when the throb of one's heart, the beat of one's pulse, put discretion to flight, and the cheering positions of the Union forces, if they are promptly supported by the nation, the certainty of triumph if the people respond, has brought a thrill of "the olden time" to my fingers end, and resulted in the following song "For the Hundred Days Men." If the feeling I think I may have perhaps imparted to these lines stirs a responsive beat in any one heart to the filling the ranks of the one hundred days men, I can understandingly repeat the saying, "Let those who will make the laws of the nation, let me write one of its songs."

Very truly,
GEO. H. THURSTON.

ONE HUNDRED DAY SONG.

Once more the Rebels' bugle,
Insults our Northern air;
Once more their steps pollute
"Our Maryland" the fair.
So gather from your workshops,
So gather from your farms,
From the sweet pursuits of Peace
To the war-blast's rude alarms.

Go in boys! Go in boys!
Freedom's flag is floating free;
Death's a moment, shame's eternal,
Honor waits on victory.
Courage! Courage! steady then,
Go in, comrades! Forward, men!

We're German, Welsh and Irish,
We're English, Scot and Dane.
But Freedom is our mother,
What e'er our father's name.
We love our father-land,
But worship with the Free;
Huzza, our native land!
God bless America!

Go in boys! Go in boys!
Freedom's flag is floating free,
Death's a moment, shame's eternal,
Honor waits on victory.
Courage! Courage! steady then,
Go in comrades! Forward, men!

We seek no victor's spoils,
We claim no conqueror's right;
'Tis freedom calls our bands,
For the "stars and stripes" we fight,
They came from all the heavens;
We call them from every land,
And follow them to battle,
Our lives within our hand.

Go in boys! go in boys!
Freedom's flag is floating free;
Death's a moment, shame's eternal,
Honor waits on victory.
Courage! courage! steady then,
Go in comrades! Forward, men!

We know no North or South,
But United States to be,
A home for all oppressed;
The land of Liberty.
Our only battle cry,
When sounds the bugle call,
Peace unto the nation,
And death to traitors all!

Go in boys! go in boys!
Freedom's flag is floating free!
Death's a moment, shame's eternal,
Honor waits on victory.
Courage! courage! steady then!
Go in comrades! forward men!

Grant holds the gates of Richmond,
While Sherman Georgia frees:
Let us take issue, then,
With these revolving hands of Lee's—
Though slowly grind the God's mills,
Yet grind they very sure,
And 'neath the closing mill stones,
Rebellion's crush must be.

Go in boys! go in boys!
Freedom's flag is floating free:
Death's a moment, shame's eternal,
Honor waits on victory.
Courage! courage! steady then!
Go in comrades! Forward men!

GEO. H. THURSTON.

Late Military Intelligence.

Governor Curtin's call for one hundred days' men is meeting with a general response in the Eastern counties of the State, Chester, Delaware, Berks and Philadelphia counties having probably more than their quotas already enlisted. In Philadelphia, the Committee of Defense and Protection have furnished horses to a company of mounted men, already organized by Mr. Gray, a member of the Common Council. Yesterday Colonel Barth, of Reading, was expected to march to the front with a regiment of 1000 men, composed principally of the employees of the Bridesburg arsenal, who are to carry muskets of their own manufacture. The war spirit is up in Philadelphia, and we would not be surprised to learn that the city will furnish one third the quota of the entire State. The Philadelphia Corn Exchange is also recruiting a regiment, paying volunteers a bounty of fifty dollars.

A correspondent furnishes the following account of the capture of the trains on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad: When the trains were stopped, the rebels entered, pistols in hand, and requested the ladies to keep their seats, ordering the male passengers to get out. As they went out they were robbed of articles and money with cocked pistols at their heads. The cars were then set on fire. Gen. Franklin was a passenger on the first train, in citizen's dress. The rebels asked him who he was. He replied, "nobody of any account, I assure you." Gen. Franklin's female lady told them who he was, when they returned, demanded his papers, and took him in charge. The rebel force was about two hundred and fifty, under Maj. Harry Gilmore. The lady prisoners were well treated, and appeared to be acquainted with many of the rebels, whom they greeted most affectionately. The rebels had no hesitation in taking what they wished from the passengers, hats, boots, coats, &c. McClellan they thought the only one fit to command our armies. Among the prisoners were quite a number of officers, some of whom succeeded in making their escape. The passengers were finally released, and obliged to walk to Bush river, nine miles distant.

Acting Master Gibbs, United States Army who was captured on the steamer Electric Spark by the pirate Florida, and paroled by Capt. Morris, has arrived at New York. Mr. Gibbs states that the Florida carries the following armament: Four rifled 68 pounders, 8-inch, in broadside, abaft the main-mast; one 20-pounder, rifle in pivot, and four small rifles in broadside, forward. In addition to this formidable battery, she has a gun not mounted, lying on the starboard side of the engine room hatch. Gibbs could not ascertain the calibre, as it was covered with a tarpaulin. She has a crew of about two hundred men, who looked dirty and undisciplined, and Morris apologized for the appearance of the ship and crew, and said they had been very busy for a few days. Her chief engineer was confined to his room on account of injuries in falling down the hatchway, and she is short of assistant engineers. The Electric Spark steams in present trim but seven knots, owing to her being by the head. No doubt Maffitt will pass her as a tender—at least until her coal, one hundred and twenty tons, gives out, or he may attempt to run her into Wilmington with a cargo. The steamer Florida is commanded by the pirate Maffitt, a son of the late celebrated Methodist preacher, John Newland Maffitt, and was educated at the expense of the Government. The gunboat Pontiac will be launched on Monday after the Florida, but it is probable the latter will have shown a clean pair of heels, as Maffitt said he would remain in these waters but a short time.

In New York city on Tuesday, active preparations were being made for the departure of the eight regiments of the 1st Division N. Y. S. N. G. detailed by Gen. Sandford for immediate duty in Washington. The different headquarters of the regiments presented an animated and exciting appearance, and the important measures taken for their departure made the statement of one or two newspapers, that the militia were to march to the rebel against leaving the state, false. It is quite the contrary with them. Speedy exertions, manifest willingness, and anxious feeling to help repel the rebel raid, were observed in all their movements. The order for their departure was issued on Saturday, and it is certain that the whole eight regiments will be in the field before the close of this week. The 84th, 900 strong, will leave Tuesday evening six o'clock for Baltimore.

Dispatches relative to the rebel invasion of Maryland yesterday were, as usual, quite meagre and unsatisfactory. We are informed that it may be safely stated that all the exciting rumors afloat concerning the demonstration on Washington are sensational. The reported capture of Annapolis we first heard of by the announcement that it was unfounded. The escape of of General Tyler is confirmed, and it is reported and believed that General Franklin has also escaped from his captors.

From Missouri, we learn that Platte City has been occupied by 200 bushwhackers, who had been joined by the Paw-Paw militia. They flaunt the rebel flag, and boast of expected aid from the cutthroat Quantrell. General Curtis will hold Weston at the request of the citizens, and all the recruits and substitutes in campat St. Louis are being forwarded.

Major General W. F. Smith and staff arrived in New York yesterday from Fortress Monroe.

Jeff. Davis' late coachman was to lecture the people of Cleveland last night.

THE REBEL INVASION.

Entire Rebel Force Estimated at 15,000.

List of Officers in Command.

Inconsiderable Rebel Force in Md.

The Raid on Wilmington Railroad.

Disgraceful Conduct of Female Rebels.

Pirate Florida Reported Sunk.

Surrender of Petersburg Expected.

Washington & Balt're R. R. Not Cut.

Not 1,000 Rebels Between Washington and Baltimore.

Only Seen in Squads of Three or Four.

Gen. Crooks' Forces at Westminster.

He Routs the Rebels Near the Town.

19TH CORPS AT WASHINGTON.

No Enemy Within Twenty Miles of Baltimore.

Rebels Repulsed at Fort Stevens.

The Fort Defended by Knap's Pittsburgh Battery.

ALL QUIET AT ANNAPOLIS.

Probable Attack of Point Lookout.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 13.

All the reports rumors and facts yet gleaned about the invasion, cannot convince me that there are more than 15,000 rebels in Maryland. All reports of Hill's approach with a corps are mere inventions. The rebel in chief command is Tubal A. Early. He has two divisions of infantry, commanded by Breckinridge and Rhodes. Bradley Johnson, who figures conspicuously, commands a brigade in Rhodes' division. There are about three thousand cavalry, under chief command of Gen. Ransom, formed into two brigades under command of Imboden and McCausland. This force is broken up into small bodies and scattered over the country in pillaging parties, thereby greatly magnifying its strength.

At noon to-day there was no considerable force of rebels known to be in Maryland North of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. General Crook had appeared at Westminster, and General Averill at Frederick. Four hundred and fifty rebel wounded at the latter place fell into our hands. The South Mountain Gaps are not held by the enemy, nor are they fortified. Our forces hold Hagerstown, Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights. The rebels cannot recross the Potomac at any point South of Deland's Ford. Unless they do so to-morrow, they will be restricted to Edward's Ferry and Seneca Mills. At the latter place artillery and wagons cannot cross.

The situation in front of Washington is not fully known, but in none of the accounts is there any evidence of a determined assault on the defences of the city. The railroad and telegraph, of course, are interrupted. Annapolis City is not taken. Annapolis Junction may be, though it is not certain, for the telegraph operator ran away before he saw a rebel.

In the raid on the Wilmington Railroad, the freebooters under Gilmore, numbered by actual count eighty-three. Their sole object was robbery. They began it by high-toned assurances that private persons and private property should be respected, and ended by stripping everybody of money, jewelry and valuables. The capture of Gen. Franklin was an accident. There comes a circumstantial and apparently reliable report of his escape, but is yet to be confirmed. Not a rod of the railroad was destroyed.

The damage to the Gunpowder Bridge is measured by the length of the burning train that was run into it. The chief disgrace of the whole thing is that attaching to a party of Baltimore female rebels, who disgusted all present, and debased female virtue by their affectionate familiarities with rebel officers. One of them, who claims to be, and hereafter will be notoriously known as Kate Lee, going so far as to divide with her own hands among the rebels the spoils taken from the private baggage of the passengers. This is all there was of the Magnolia raid.

Special Dispatch Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

A special dispatch from Baltimore says: An employee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who left Washington between eight and nine o'clock this morning, reached Baltimore this afternoon. He walked from Washington to Belleville, and from there he proceeded on a hand car to the Relay House. He states that the railroad track between Baltimore and Washington is not cut, and beyond trifling damage to the small bridge at Belleville there is nothing to prevent the running of cars to Washington. He is of the opinion that there are not one thousand rebels between Baltimore and Washington. They can only be seen at a distance in small squads of, three and four. No firing was heard in the vicinity of Washington this morning, and he heard none while coming through to Baltimore. The statement that rebels were on their way to Annapolis is discredited on good authority.

Second Dispatch.

I have a statement from military headquarters in Baltimore that railroad communication will be opened between that city and Washington to-morrow.

There is a report here to-night from a naval officer that the pirate Florida has been sunk off Capes Henry and Charles by the Ticonderaga.

The city is quiet to-day. Recruiting is stil going on briskly.

MIDNIGHT.—A special to the *Inquirer* from Baltimore says the rebel raiders are trying to retreat.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

The *Evening Bulletin* has the following special:

BALTIMORE, July 13, NOON.

Information received this morning places General Crooks at Westminster, Md., moving South, and Averill at Frederick. A fight occurred on the railroad yesterday, at Westminster, in which the rebels were driven off with loss. A division has moved from the Relay House to Annapolis Junction for the relief of Washington. A messenger who got through from Washington last night says our troops, with the veterans from New Orleans can hold the city. We think the rebels will not attempt to take it, but have destroyed the railroad and will endeavor to retreat by way of Edward's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

There are no indications this morning of any rebel force, large or small, being within twenty miles of this city. The last of Harry Gilmore's raiders crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad beyond Ellicott's Mills, on their way towards the main rebel force in the vicinity of Washington, at a late hour last night.

BALTIMORE, July 13th—7 P. M.

A locomotive and tender which left Washington at 1 o'clock to-day has arrived here safely. But one rebel was seen on the road, and he was starved to death. There was no enemy in sight. No fighting of moment was going on, and all looks well. Trains will probably resume running to-morrow. Telegraphic communication will also be resumed, no doubt, very soon.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

The *Bulletin* says a gentleman who left Washington at seven o'clock last evening has reached this city this afternoon. He states that though there was great excitement in the the city, up to the time he left there had been no assault.

NEW YORK, July 13.

A Havre de Grace special to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell, Assistant Inspector General of the Ninth Army Corps, was with General Franklin when he was captured. He says Gillmore was looking out for Gen. Franklin, and took Mr. F. Wolbert for him, but was satisfied to the contrary when General Franklin, who was following up, spoke, saying he was General Franklin. Gillmore said "he was happy to hear it," claimed him as his prisoner, providing a carriage for him, as he was lame.

The Philadelphia *Press* is satisfied that the whole power of the rebel force will be thrown upon Washington, the movement north being only a feint. They are in greater force about that city than any where in Maryland.

NEW YORK, July 13.

A gentleman from Baltimore informs the *Evening Post* that the battle on the Monocacy, though a defeat, was invaluable in results to Baltimore, as it held in check the rebels till the authorities could make arrangements to repel the attack, if any was made. Gov. Bradford's call was responded to by thousands. At midnight the bells were rung and 6,000 men hastened to the place of meeting—among them fourteen veterans of 1812, who aided in repelling the British invaders. All the treasure of the city was placed in boats under the guns of the forts. General Ricketts is stationed outside of the city.

Heavy fighting had taken place at Brookville, twelve miles northwest of Washington. No fears for the safety of the Capitol. Reports are encouraging from Hunter's troops, who are newly equipped and in fine condition. He has been reinforced by volunteers from Ohio, and now holds the route and pass by which Early's troops crossed the Potomac, and they must return by the lower fords.

Gen. Grant has not reduced his force, and the surrender of Petersburg is hourly expected.

BALTIMORE, 13th, 4 p. m.

One of Quartermaster Meigs' boats has just arrived from Washington, having left there very early this morning. All was going on well. Yesterday was rather a gloomy day and there was a great deal of uneasiness among the people there. There had been heavy fighting out on the Seventh street road, the rebels were trying to capture Ft. Stevens, but we hold it this morning. Confidence was restored and all was considered perfectly safe.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

There is supposed to be still a few squads of cattle stealers in some portions of the county, but all are taking their way towards the county of Montgomery. It was reported this morning, and generally credited, that the rebel cavalry force, which crossed the Washington railroad, and is still at Belleville, had reached Annapolis, and that that ancient city was actually in the possession of the rebels. The report spread all over this city, and was strengthened by the report that a gunboat was sent for during the night, but at 11 o'clock this morning it was learned from the telegraphs office that all was quiet at Annapolis, and that so far as known no rebel force was coming in that direction. Arrangements have been made for the defence of Annapolis and gun boats have been stationed in the harbor, which command the land approaches. The destination of the large force of rebel cavalry that crossed the road at Belleville and Hindsburg is therefore, not known. This force may have swept to the south side of Washington, or probably they are going to fulfill the predictions of some of our rebel sympathizers, and keep on to Point Lookout to relieve the 20,000 rebel prisoners confined there. The distance from Belleville to Point Lookout is eight miles. There was a general suspension of business this afternoon. The citizens turned out largely, and reported for duty in various wards. All the public houses were closed, and the city was very quiet. Confidence is restored and the only fear now is that the enemy may escape from the State without being duly punished.

The American Telegraph lines are again working directly through to Washington. At present they are occupied with official business.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

THE DANISH WAR.

No Fighting Since Alsen's Capture.

Danish Question in Parliament.

SANDY HOOK, July 13.

The Australasian, from Liverpool on the 24, via Queenstown on the 30, has arrived. There had been no fighting in Denmark since the capture of Alsen.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

Cotton firmer, but unchanged for most descriptions. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions firm.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

American stocks—Erie 50½@52. *Latest.*—London, 3½—Sunday morning.—Canada, after official hours yesterday were 99¼. Markets generally closed quiet.

A Cabinet council was held yesterday afternoon. The meeting at Lord Saunburg's on Monday morning will, it is said, be composed of members of the House of Lords. They will decide on the course to be adopted in regard to the Danish question, and the vote of censure on Monday night, in lieu of second paragraph of Mr. Disraeli's motion, Mr. Newdegate will move to submit to her Majesty as the opinion of the House, that the independence of Denmark and the possession of her kingdom on the terms proposed by the representatives of neutral powers, ought to be guaranteed.

Antipathy has been placed under the Russian administration.

The loss of the Danes at Alsen was from 2,500 to 3,000, mostly in killed, including 31 officers.

LONDON, July 3.

The London *Times* of to-day argues from the China news that affairs in that country are unpromising to Gen. Grant, but accords to him a certain admiration for such stubborn and invincible resolution as he displays.

The *Morning Post* publishes diplomatic documents confirming the fact that the holy alliances between Russia, Austria and Prussia has been renewed.

The Bank of France lost three millions in specie during the week.

N. Y. BANK CONFERENCE.

No Proposition from Sec. Fessenden.

N. Y. City's Quota Filled to Excess.

Departure of Regiments This Week.

Important Check on Imports.

NEW YORK, July 13.

The *Commercial* says: The Committee of Banks adjourned, having no proposition from Secretary Fessenden before them, and consequently nothing to act upon. It is understood however, if the Secretary should propose a loan of fifty millions of dollars on bonds, the banks are ready to take a prorata proportion, though they would make the condition that the Secretary accept checks in payment, as they have not enough legal tenders.

General Sandford says that the number of troops which will leave the city in a few days will far exceed the quota the city is called to furnish. Owing to the progress in recruiting, the 26th and 28th Brooklyn regiments will leave for Washington on Saturday.

A special mail for Washington was sent from the Post-office here this afternoon by the Revenue cutter Wyandotte.

In appraising the imports, which have been so very large of late, have, within the few past weeks, received an important check. Last week there were three and a half millions. The week ending July 2d, four millions three hundred thousand. The week previous nearly six and a half millions. The weekly average during May was about five millions.

IMPORTANT TO COLORED RECRUITS

Rendezvous at Camp William Penn.

HARRISBURG, July 13.

The following order has been issued by Maj.-Gen. Couch:

FIRST.—Colored troops raised under circular dated Headquarters, Department of the Susquehanna, July 12th, 1864, will rendezvous at Camp William Penn, near Philadelphia.

SECOND.—Colored troops will be commanded by white officers.

THIRD.—Upon the application of the commanding officer of a company of colored men to the agents of any of the railroads in this Department, transportation will be furnished to the camp of rendezvous.

By command of Major-General Couch.

JOHN S. SCHULTZE, Major and A. A. G.

Cotton from Memphis.

CAIRO, July 13.

The steamer City of Alton, from Memphis yesterday, brings 107 bales of cotton for St. Louis. Memphis papers contain no news.

Public Amusements.

CONCERT HALL.—Carncross & Dixey's troupe of Ethiopian minstrels give their last performance out two in the city, this season, to-night at Concert Hall. This is really one of the best minstrel troupes in the country, and the large audiences they have had nightly during their stay attests their popularity.

THEATRE.—Duprez & Green's New Orleans minstrels continue to attract crowded and delighted audiences to their mirth-provoking entertainments at the theatre. They present a programme of good things every evening, and the artistic manner in which every song and act is rendered is a pleasure to witness. They perform again to-night, and on Saturday afternoon give a matinee.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette*, of yesterday, says that there were rumors in town the day previous that Sherman had captured Atlanta. That paper says: There were rumors in the city yesterday that General Sherman had captured Atlanta. At last advices two corps of the army had crossed the Chattahoochee, with but little fighting; but it was understood that Johnston still had a strong defensive position between that line and Atlanta. The reported taking of the latter place, therefore, we are disposed to regard as premature.

A NEW system of locomotives has been invented in France, so constructed as to surmount considerable declivities, and to describe curves of small radius. These engines have four cylinders and six axles, divided into two groups of three each, moved by the pistons of one pair of cylinders. The wheels are so small that the fire place of the boiler extends beyond them, so that the fire requires an unusually large surface. To facilitate the describing of small curves, a little play is left between the flanges of the wheels, which keep the train between the rails, and the axles have some play in their sockets.

The Advance on the Capital

Skirmishing With Rebels on Monday.

The Fight Near Silver Springs.

F. P. Blair's Mansion Not Burned.

THE ATTACK ON FORT STEVENS.

OUR LOSS 30 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Severe Skirmish at Tenallytown.

SEVENTY-FIVE PRISONERS CAPTURED

How the Washingtonians Enjoyed Themselves.

Rebels Retreated from Washington.

Reported Retreat into Virginia.

Montgomery Blair's Dwelling Destroyed.

WASHINGTON CITY SAFE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 12, 2 P. M.—The intelligence sent you on Sunday night that the advance of the rebel force in Maryland was at Rockville, on the Frederick City road, and eighteen miles from the city, proved correct. Some two thousand cavalry stopped there over night, and at daylight moved cautiously toward Georgetown. They were met by our forces some eight or nine miles beyond that point. A skirmish began, which continued, with interruption, all day, resulting in the loss to us of three or four men killed and about twenty-five wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to have been greater. We captured about a dozen prisoners. All our wounded are believed to have been brought in, but one man of the First Connecticut cavalry, badly shot in the foot, and left in care of an English lady at Rockville. Capt. Morris, of the Eighth cavalry was killed.

The rebels advanced to within seven miles of Georgetown, and apparently had a half more troops engaged than we had. During the day another body of their forces advanced toward the city on the Seventh street road, and became engaged about three miles beyond the city limits. The affair was nothing but a slight skirmish, and our picket line fell back to the vicinity of the fortifications. Later in the day there was heavier skirmishing, which was continued till after dusk, the enemy showed considerable force in the woods on and near Silver Springs, the Blair country seat, and manifested a purpose to plant a battery so as to command Ft. Stevens. Their endeavor was frustrated by a few shots from the fort. Their sharpshooters occupied the houses in the neighborhood, and succeeded in picking off a few of our men. A cavalry charge drove them out and the houses were burned. A report prevailed extensively that the Blair mansion was burned, but it was not. Our loss in this vicinity during the day was about thirty, killed and wounded.

To-day's operations may be summed up as follows: From officers of the War Department who have made a visit of inspection to the forts, we derive this account: The main rebel force, estimated from 25,000 to 45,000 men, is encamped near Silver Springs, and has not made any demonstrations beyond that point. A strong picket line has, however, been extended from Fort De Russey, near Chain Bridge and Fort Saratoga, near Bladensburg, but it is not yet believed to have crossed the railroad beyond Fort Saratoga. These skirmishers have done very little firing, hardly enough to feel the strength of our works. Our whole loss, aside from that experienced in the cavalry skirmish outside the fortifications, is 18 or 20 wounded, and two killed. We have expended considerable ammunition throwing musket balls into the bushes in search of stray rebels, and also in throwing an occasional shell whenever a small squad makes its appearance, with what result cannot be known. It is not now supposed that the rebels have any serious intention of attacking the city. Their design is thought to be to draw off as many of Grant's troops as possible, and do all the damage they can, keeping the way of retreat open.

Reinforcements are rapidly arriving, and it is now hoped that within a few hours we shall be able to clear the rebels out.

WEDNESDAY NOON, July 13.

An attempt was made to send the foregoing by private hands to Philadelphia, but the cutting of the railroad between here and Baltimore prevented. We now forward by the mail tug Potomac to that city.

Yesterday morning at an early hour there was some skirmishing for a couple of hours in front of Tennallytown and to the east of the Chain Bridge thence it extended eastward and employed by the middle of the forenoon on the Seventh street road, where it also continued about the same length of time. Following this was a pause of some hours. About four o'clock, however, the rebels displayed considerable force in the neighborhood of Fort Stevens, and about the Blair county seat. Skirmishing and maneuvering continued till dark, without any material result to either side. Our line holds its ground in the front of Tennallytown, and has advanced about a mile since Monday night in front of Fort Stevens.

The rebels succeeded in cutting the road to Baltimore in two or three places during the afternoon, but have not yet thrown any force to the east of it. The trains ran out about eight miles last evening, carrying supplies and ammunition and reinforcements to our men in this direction. It is believed that our whole loss since Sunday night will not exceed twenty killed and forty wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but prisoners state that they have a good many wounded. Over seventy-five prisoners were taken yesterday. Two or three squads, of half a dozen each, have been brought in this morning.

Both on Monday and Tuesday afternoon, a large number of spectators here were witnesses of operations in front of Fort Stevens, some six miles from the city. The President has been out on both days, and Mrs. Lincoln rode out with him yesterday. Secretary Welles, Senators Wade, Sprague, Wilkinson and Chandler, with several Representatives, were also present yesterday. Some of the spectators were hit during the firing, but none were seriously wounded.

So far as is known Gen. Augur retains chief command of the defences. General Doubleday is organizing the Union Leagues, and the militia of the District has been called out and is organizing. The clerks of the several Departments have been drilling, and have been sent on general duty, but no arduous perilous duty has yet been demanded of them, and no supreme command has yet been assigned to their charge. Four or five companies of thirty days volunteers have been put in the forts least likely to be assailed by the enemy.

The city throughout has been much more excited than on any previous occasions, though the isolation from the rest of the world was quite perfect. Advantage has been taken of the opportunity, however, by the grocers, as well as coal dealers, and flour which was $13 purchased a week ago, is now held at $22 to $25, and restaurant keepers are raising the tariff on most of the articles on their bills of fare.

Business goes on as usual, and the work on the Capital and Treasury extension is not stopped. Pic-nics are held in the suburbs, but country rides are necessarily somewhat shortened, without those taking them have passes. The annual school examinations are passing off with great eclat, and to crowded houses. Through the courtesies of the Generals stopping at the various hotels, ice cream and beer vendors are allowed to find their way within musketry range of the front.

Latest.

Reports that the rebels had retreated from our front, which have been flying about the city all morning, are officially confirmed. The commanders of the several Forts inform the War Department that no gray-backs are to be seen in their vicinity, and it is now believed that the whole line was moved during the night, and that the main body, which never advanced beyond Silver Springs, began crossing at Edward's Ferry thirty-six or thirty-eight hours ago. The coolest observers declare that no infantry have ever approached our fortifications; that the largest body at one time, on foot, consisting of dismounted cavalry, was not more than four or five hundred strong. Before leaving, they burned the house of Montgomery Blair. They have gone, as is believed at the War Department, just as we were about to assume the offensive. The country will be glad to learn that Washington is safe.

Army of the Potomac.

RUMORED IMPORTANT CHANGES.

LEE'S MOVEMENT NORTHWARD.

What Grant Will and Will Not Do.

A late letter from the army of the Potomac states that Gen. MEADE and Gen. WARREN have had a disagreement, that the former preferred charges against the latter for disobedience and tardy execution of orders, but that nothing has yet come of it. The same writer says a great deal of jealousy, fault-finding and mutual derrogation has been awakened in the army, at which the country would be astonished, if not disgusted, were the facts to be given. Important changes are rumored.

Gen. BUTLER has been removed, because he ranking Gen. MEADE, a state of things existed requiring such a step. A double-headed command existed for some time to the detriment of the service. The writer says:

I am aware of a widely prevalent impression in the North that General Butler has again proved, during the last two months, his unfitness for an active command in the field. I am not sufficiently well versed with the details of the operations of his command previous to the advent of General Meade's army in front of Petersburg, to say whether it is well founded or not. That his command did not accomplish all General Grant expected of it, is but true, but I think the public will act wisely by not condemning without full proof, and wait until the official history is disclosed to it before passing upon the merits of the subject and deciding whether the failure was the fault of Gen. Butler or that of his subordinates.

I presume I do not go amiss in supposing that since the appearance of a rebel force on the Upper Potomac, there is an intense public anxiety as to the effect this diversion for the relief of Richmond is likely to have upon the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac. There need not be the slightest apprehension that the depressive spectacle of 1862, of a retrogade movement in the direction of Washington, will be re-enacted this summer. General Grant will not, in any imaginable event, give up our present line of operations. No movement the enemy can possibly undertake will make him abandon the object, to realize which such vast sacrifices of life and limb have been made. The demonstration on the upper Potomac was not unexpected by him. But his information as to the strength of the force making it was such as to excite no fears on his part of any disastrous results. Even if Lee, with the main body of his army should take the desperate chances of re-crossing the Potomac for another westward expedition, Gen. Grant would be found to command means both for thwarting Lee's designs and following up his purpose of forcing his way, sooner or later into the rebel capital. The country will find that he will cling to his line of operations south of the James with the same pertinacity with which he fought the army of the Potomac.

England Expects Every Man to Do his Duty.

As public sympathy is aroused for Captain Semm

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

The Rebel Movement Northward.

Never have we known the public mind to be so perplexed, or so utterly at a loss to make head or tail of things, as it has been concerning the movement of the rebels. Within the last two days, it has accepted as a fact the report that the rebels were in considerable force within the circle of from five to fifty miles around Washington. Of the preparations of the Government to resist an attack, of its necessities, or of the actual state of the case, so little has been known, that the people have not been sure how to act. There is no disguising the fact, that the assertion repeated from Washington, that the Government was informed concerning the movements of the rebels and quite prepared, inclined the public to the belief that the danger was not imminent. On this point, conceding the case to be really imminent, not a little mischief has been done, unintentionally no doubt, by those who hold communication with distant parts of the country. We are inclined to believe that the people at Washington, official and non-official, did not credit the report that the rebels were in formidable numbers,—but that the same confusion and uncertainty prevailed there which prevailed elsewhere; and that for once at least the rebels have performed a flank movement which will be creditable to them, if for nothing more than the plunder they have already made off with.

There is one conclusion which the public mind comes to at once, which is, that if LEE has detached a force sufficiently large to menace Washington, GRANT ought to be in Richmond before many days. It may be that this is an unmilitary conclusion, nevertheless, it seems to be simple logic, unless we conclude that LEE's force is much greater than any one has had any idea of.

The past three weeks have been favorable for LEE to recuperate and concentrate, and it is not impossible that he may have drawn from JOHNSTON, which fact may explain the late falling back of that General; for certainly the holding of Richmond and the sending of a formidable expedition against Washington, pre-supposes a large force as well as great enterprize.

There seems to be no avoiding the conclusion that if Washington is being seriously threatened, Richmond must be so far weakened that GRANT ought to be able to come upon LEE's rear "on that line." We remember to have heard it said, with reference to a movement Northward, that GRANT would have no objection, but, on the contrary, would be pleased to see LEE undertake one. Unless the reports are grossly wide the mark, precisely this contingency has happened. We, therefore, await with interest intelligence from James river.

We come back to the point of more instant importance, the state of the case as to Washington and the force immediately at the disposition of the Government. Before this issues from the press these points may be cleared up. The continued isolation of the Capital is not a favorable sign, though a few rebel horsemen would be sufficient to occasion that, and this, therefore is not necessarily an alarming fact. Nevertheless, that the Government is sorely in want of assistance, and that it is our duty to forward men as fast as possible, is plain enough.

The defeat of WALLACE, who had some ten thousand men, argues a superior rebel force, which is set down at some thirty-five thousand men. This force attacking Washington would make the case a serious one. Of the force detached from GRANT for the defence of the capital, nothing is really known, nor is known for a certainty the whereabouts of the 19th corps, supposed to be on the way, and reported to have arrived from New Orleans. The presumption is that, time enough having elapsed, no inconsiderable force has reached Washington from James river, though there are evidences plenty that the necessity for more men is imminent.

Be on the Lookout for Rebel Scouts.

From various sources we learn that rebel scouts are scattered all over our State, and particularly in the region round about Harrisburg. The Cumberland Valley is said to be swarming with them. Pittsburgh, it is well known, is deemed of no small importance, by the rebels, and we cannot be too keen in watching for scouts from the enemy. Let suspicious persons be well watched, and if there should be sufficient grounds for the step—let them be arrested. There are duties that can be performed by those not going "to the front," and this is one one of them—LOOKING OUT FOR SCOUTS.

Certainly.

We destre our classical neighbor to inform us where the reading of, "Down with your Town with you! occurs in connection with Banquo. Will our neighbor oblige us?—*Pittsburgh Post.*

We recollect seeing it in the COMMERCIAL for the first time. We presume that is where the *Post* found it. If the *Post* will read attentively it may find a great many new and good things in the COMMERCIAL, which it will do well to emulate and admire, "day by day."

Confession of a Copperhead.

HON. JAMES BROOKS, editor of the New York *Express*, is one of the most ultra opponents of the Administration, and a Copperhead of the first water. In a recent letter from Washington to his paper, he says:—

Slavery carries with it its own punishment. It is a dead drag to the body politic. It is impossible for any community to prosper with it on its bosom. The affliction bears as heavily on the master as upon the slave. It engenders the peace and happiness of the master, and robs the slave of his freedom and his birthright. As to prosperity and accumulation of property, it keeps the master in the rear of others in a like situation except from this evil, and thus deprives him when it depresses his servant. It is demonstrable, in my opinion, that that community of whites, taken as a whole, must be happier, more prosperous and richer, where slavery is prohibited, than where it is allowed.

And yet, in the face of this confession, the Copperhead leaders refuse to fight for the Union, unless the preservation and perpetuity of slavery be guaranteed by the Government.

Mr. Alexander, the great horse man, of Woodford county, Kentucky, sold two of his fine stallions a few days ago at a high figure—one for $17,000, the other for $7500. In spite of the war and its influences, Kentucky fine bloods are eagerly sought after at almost fabulous prices.

Our State Militia.

Last winter the Legislature passed a law providing for the organization of the State Militia. It was matured with a great deal of care, was designed to give us a thorough military system and provide the State what experience had shown was so much needed—the means of self defense. But the law has not been carried into effect, and to-day, in the time of need and trial, we are as badly off as though we had no law or State Militia at all. Where the blame rests, we have no idea; the fact is little less than disgraceful. Our inertness, under circumstances which ought to have caused us to act in the most energetic manner, is the subject of comment by the press to our disadvantage all over the country. Indeed, the call for troops by our Executive is met, in many quarters, by taunts which are anything but flattering to our State pride. The New York *Times*, less disposed, perhaps, than some other journals to accuse our State of a want of patriotism, says: "We have very frequently, during the last two years, urged upon the great State of Pennsylvania the imperative necessity of keeping an organized State military force on hand for just such emergencies. Now again we have a proof of the damaging results of her backwardness in this respect."

There is no escape from criticism. Our backwardness has certainly seemed to indicate the absence of the proper spirit. It almost impeaches our intelligence, if not our patriotism.

There is a grave responsibility resting somewhere. The failure to have the law administered, and our State Militia thoroughly organized, rests at somebody's door. Unfortunately, there is too good ground for the taunts of other States, on whom we are calling for aid. It becomes us to act under the law without delay, if for no other reason, that we may be free from the taunts and aspersions, of which we are now reaping such a harvest.

But there are other and better reasons. Had we properly heeded the lesson, when our State was invaded one year ago, had we not allowed a good law to lie dormant, we would to-day be able to place in the field the number of men we are now drumming up at the hardest. We have had a first and a second lesson. We may have a third—how many more no one can tell. Our only duty is to be prepared, and the work of preparation cannot commence too soon.

The law in question, we conclude, is a vital one; under it, no doubt, it is somebody's duty to act. But no one has acted. It is quite time that this little less than criminal remissness should cease.

The Lancasterian Plan.

Those who have familiarized themselves with the educational movements which have been agitated in England during the last quarter of a century, may remember that the "Lancasterian plan" is distinguished from the "British school system," and is the plan in practice in what are known as the "National Schools." Mr. Lancaster, of Hindley Hall, near Wigan, in Lancashire, was not the author of that celebrated plan we have named, but he claimed to be the author of another plan which, as it has the national praise, may be deemed to have become the plan of teaching the doctrine of British neutrality. So we have a philosophical analogy established between the educational and the neutral plans. The Lancasterian demonstration of neutrality is one of the most sublime pieces of impudence we remember to have read of. Evidently, if we accept his letter to the London *Daily News* as an indication, Mr. LANCASTER, before taking out his yacht to help Capt. SEMMES, had squared all his opinions and adopted the course which he should pursue in any exigency which might occur. He was determined to act as a *gentleman*. If a man who can deliberately sit down and write a letter containing inferences of cruel conduct to rebel prisoners in the hands of Federal captors, without knowing of one solitary instance in which "*ill treatment*, and perhaps execution," had been practiced, we take it, he is no gentleman; for a gentleman scorns to lie, or even to pettifog. We have the key to Mr. LANCASTER's plan, however, in his brief letter to Mr. MASON, late of Virginia in which he expresses his gratification with that rebel's approval of his conduct with the yacht Deerhound, on the occasion of the fight between the Kearsarge and Alabama, and which he concludes as follows: "However much *we* may regret the result which necessitated my *interference*." Here we have the plan We are glad that the Kearsarge was victorious, because if her gallant commander and crew had been placed in the same uncomfortable circumstances as was SEMMES and his crew, the Lancasterian plan would have been carried out—they would have been humanely picked up and saved from drowning, and duly delivered over to the pirate commander of the English war craft. Thank God, we have been saved this humiliation and outrage.

England for Peace.

The conference over the Denmark and German war question has ended by coming to naught. England threw up her hand, and as good as withdrew, and the belligerents have gone at it again. In the House of Commons, and in the House of Lords, PALMERSTON and RUSSELL made the Ministerial statement. According to the London *Star*, of the 28th, the first and most important point was, that the Government had resolved, not under present circumstances, to intervene in the Danish war; the second, that they did not bind themselves down to decline all future intervention in case the German Powers should be so infatuated as to dream of conquering the purely Danish territory of Denmark.

As to the policy of France, Earl RUSSELL described it to be similar to that of England, that the Emperor was of the opinion that the circumstances did not warrant intervention, and that he does not think the precise line which a frontier boundary should trace a question of sufficient importance to justify France in opening up a vast European war for its sake.

The Ministerial announcement occasioned great satisfaction, it is said, and the public mind, it is alleged, experienced much relief from the assurance that the nation was not thrust into a war.

Rebel Scouts About.

The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, of Tuesday, has the following: Some of the York county refugees, who arrived here yesterday morning, informed us that on the night previous they had seen several suspicious looking persons skulking along the road at various points several miles south of this city, whom they took to be rebel scouts. The appearance of these fellows added to the alarm already existing, and tended to confirm the report that a party of cavalry raiders were making their way up the Northern Central railway in the direction of York, tearing up the track and destroying bridges as they advanced. We also had rumors of rebel scouts having made their appearance in the upper end of Cumberland county. This whole region of country seems to be filled with rebel scouts. Yesterday four more were captured within a few miles of this city. They represent themselves deserters from the rebel army in Virginia, who had been pressed into the service last January, and took the first favorable opportunity to leave. The men are intelligent but not disposed to be communicative, in good physical condition but poorly clad, and their language and appearance indicate them to be foreigners of recent importation. That they are genuine rebel scouts is the opinion of several persons who conversed with them, and the same impression was made upon our own mind. They were taken charge of by the military authorities and properly disposed of.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—The Danville Ky., *Tribune* says the farmers in that vicinity are actively engaged in harvesting. The yield will be much larger than was anticipated some time since. The want of hands has been supplied, to some extent, by the introduction of superior machinery. The late rains have had a wonderful effect upon the growing crops of corn, potatoes, &c., and the prospect for an abundant yield is exceedingly flattering.

PITTSBURGH FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.

By One who Traveled on Foot and Wrote what he Saw.

In looking over an old library I have come across a book entitled "Sketches of a Tour," written by an individual who seems to have traversed this section of country about the year 1807. For the sake of some trenchant observations which he records, as well as for the contrast afforded by his "sketches," I make some extracts which have interested me and may possibly divert the readers of the COMMERCIAL:

In January of the foregoing year he left Philadelphia on foot, accompanying a wagon which carried his baggage, and pursuing his course in the direction of Pittsburgh by way of Harrisburg, Bedford, Somerset and Greensburg. Arriving in Allegheny county about mid-winter, he describes his approach to "Turtle creek by a very long and steep hill and shocking road, crossing the creek at the bottom, which runs to the southward to join the river Monongahela, twelve miles above its confluence with the Allegheny. We then," he continues, "ascended another hill by an equally bad and dangerous road. It is astonishing that in so fine and in so improving a country more attention is not paid to the roads. A turnpike is projected from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh which I am clearly of the opinion might be kept in repair by a reasonable toll;—and then wagons with goods may travel between the two places in a third less time than they do now, and without the present risks of breaking down.

"When about seven miles from Pittsburgh we had a picturesque view of the Monongahela on the left; and when within three miles of that town, the river was beautiful over the fine low level, or bottom as it is called, which skirts the river Allegheny from thence to Pittsburgh, which is seen at the confluence of that river with the Monongahela, beyond which, the high and steep coal hill, crowned by a farm-house, most romantically situated, seems to impend directly over the glass manufactory, on the banks of the river opposite the town.

"The last two miles were along the fine level above mentioned," (probably now the 4th, 5th and 6th wards,) passing on the right, between the road and the Allegheny, the handsome seat of Mr. JOHN WOODS, a respectable lawyer; and immediately after we passed Fort Fayette, a stockade post on the right, entered Pittsburgh, and put up at WM. MCCULLOUGH'S excellent inn."

The seat of Mr. JOHN WOODS occupied the present site of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad depot and some of the adjacent ground, the residence, which was until recently a hotel, being now converted into a number of offices for the use of that corporation. Fort Fayette stood at the foot of what is now called Garrison Alley, on the banks of the Allegheny river, Fayette street which took its name from the fort, running through the centre of the government property. On the corner of Penn street and Garrison alley, on the site of the residence of Dr. SHAW, stood a number of frame buildings which were used as officer's quarters during the occupation of the Fort, and remained until 1844, when they were removed to make way for the present building. MCCULLOUGH's tavern stood at the corner of Wood and Fifth streets, on the present site of the *Post* building, and was a frame tenement, as most other houses of that date.

After being refreshed by good lodgings at MCCULLOUGH's tavern, of which he always speaks in a flattering tone, he proceeds as follows: "The appearance of Pittsburgh in the winter is by no means pleasing, notwithstanding its fine situation, as, none of the streets being paved but Market street, they are so extremely miry that it is impossible to walk them without wading over the ankles, except during frosty weather, which rarely continues many days successively, from its lying so low and being so well sheltered by the surrounding hills. This, though unpleasant now, is in reality in favor of the place, as when the streets are all paved, that inconvenience will be obviated, and the advantages of shelter from the bleak wintry winds will still remain, without its being followed by an exclusion of fresh air during the summer, as the rivers at that season act as ventilators, a refreshing breeze always drawing up or down one of them, increasing with the elevation of the sun until noon, and then gradually subsiding into a calm towards sunset; while at a little distance from those air conductors, (the rivers) even in high situations, an oppressive heat, not rarified by the most gentle zephyr, prevails during the same time.

"Another cause of the unprepossessing appearance of Pittsburgh proceeds from the effect of one of the most useful conveniences and necessaries of life, which it enjoys in a prominent degree, namely: fuel, consisting of as fine coal as any in the world, in such plenty, so easily wrought and so near the town, that it is delivered by wagons drawn by four horses, at the doors of the inhabitants, at the rate of five cents per bushel." (In the pit it sold in the mass for twelve-and-a-half cents per hundred bushels. "The great consumption of coal abounding in sulphur, and its smoke condensing into a vast quantity of lamp black, gives the outsides of the houses a dirty and disagreeable appearance—even more so than in the most populous towns of Great Britain, which must be caused by a difference in the coal, which appears in the grate to be in favor of the coal of this country."

The winter being too far advanced to continue his journey, which he proposed should be down the Ohio, he became a weekly boarder at MCCULLOUGH'S, and pursues his narritive as follows: "MCCULLOUGH'S inn, though most frequented by travelers, I found to be as quiet, regular and orderly as any private boarding house, and a man must be fastidious to a fault who would not be perfectly satisfied with such quarters. The streets being extremely dirty and my foot still paining me much from the consequences of its being blistered between Lancaster and Middletown, I confined myself to the house for several days after my arrival, going out only once during that time, to call on General O'HARA and Mr ABNER BARKER on business. A few neighboring gentlemen hearing that a stranger was at MCCULLOUGH'S, he confined by indisposition, did me the favor of calling on me, at the instentions of Doctor ANDREW RICHARDSON, Mr. JAMES MOUNTAIN, a learned practitioner at the bar, and Messrs. ANTHONY BEELEN and NICHOLAS CUNNINGHAM, respectable merchants, prevented my being able to charge Pittsburgh with an absolute want of hospitality. The two former offered me the use of their judiciously selected libraries, when I should become sufficiently convalescent to go out, and the perusal of any of their books in the interim, and they first supplied me with the Philadelphia and Baltimore newspapers as they arrived by post, twice weekly." There is no mention of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*.

"There are two dramatic societies in Pittsburgh, one composed of the students of law, and the other of respectable mechanics. They occasionally unite with each other in order to cast the pieces to be performed with more effect. The theatre is in the great room of the upper story of the Court House, which from its size (the old one in the Diamond) and having several other contiguous apartments which serve for green room, dressing room, &c., is very well adapted to that purpose. It is neatly fitted up under the direction of Mr. DEARBORN, whose mechanical genius has rendered him a useful associate of the disciples of Thespis, whether as machinist, dresser, scene painter and shifter or actor; particularly in the part of the garrulous Mrs. Bulgruddery in John Bull, which he performs with much respectability. Mr. W. WILKINS excels in genteel comedy. Mr. JOHNSON does justice to the part of an Irishman; Mr. HASLETT to that of a Yorkshire farmer or country squire; Mr. LINTON, in low comedy, is the Edwin of Pittsburgh, and Mr. VAN BAUN would be an ornament to any established theatre, either in the sock or the buskin. The female characters being sustained by young men, are deficient of that grace and modest vivacity, which are natural to the fair sex, which their grosser lords and masters vainly attempt to copy. Entertainments are given once monthly during the winter, and afford a very rational entertainment.

"Some of the gentlemen of the bar resident here are very respectable in the profession of the law. Mr. ROSS, formerly a Senator, and set up in unsuccessful opposition to Mr. MCKEAN for Governor, is an orator of the first abilities—his oratory being clear, intelligible and impressive.

Mr. MOUNTAIN, to deep learning, adds careful investigation of the cause of his client, and is apt and happy in his quotations. Mr. W. WILKINS is by nature an orator. His persone, actions and gesture are favorable to him; his words flow at will in a style of manly and bold oratory, which commands attention. He has no occasion to study his periods—they form themselves; he enters in earnest into the cause of his client, and rarely fails to give it its full weight; but, perhaps, he sometimes works himself up into too great a warmth of language, which may be occasioned by the glowing impulse of youth operating on a fertile fancy—he apparently not exceeding twenty-five years of age. Mr. ADDISON, Mr. SEMPLE, Mr. WOODS, Mr. BALDWIN and Mr. COLLINS are spoken of as very able practitioners, but as I had not the pleasure of witnessing their exertions at the bar, I cannot take upon me to describe their talents."

Further quotations from our observer will be given hereafter.

The new light draft monitor Tunxis, built at Chester, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday morning, and left again for Washington the same afternoon. She draws only seven feet with her armament, &c., on board, and she makes as good time as has ever been done by any of the monitors. She carries in her turret one 11-inch gun and one 150-pounder rifle.

General Intelligence.

Captain Morris of the pirate *Florida* has sent a letter to President Lincoln, and another to Admiral Farragut, stating that he is ready for the gunboat. The *Florida* may be gratified as the *Alabama* was.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Tuesday, says that "the destruction of the Camden and Amboy Company's steamer at New York was possibly another act in this drama performed by sympathizing friends, to delay troops, and which, it is supposed, will give Lee possession of Washington, or compel Grant to leave Richmond."

Postmaster Wakeman, of New York, has increased the rent of boxes at the postoffice from four dollars to twelve dollars a year. This is something of a rise.

A terrible fire occurred at Bridgeport, Ill., by which two rendering establishments were burnt to the ground. Total loss $75,000.

The Great Eastern has taken three thousand tons of coal on board, and will shortly leave Liverpool for Sheerness or Deptford, where she will be fitted with water tanks, in which the Atlantic cable now making by Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co., will be stowed away as fast as completed.

On Monday night a fire took place in the Bowery, New York. Damage about $20,000.

The actors from the various theatrss in the city of New York met on Monday at the Astor House, and agreed to demand that their salaries should in future be paid in gold, or its equivalent in greenbacks.

The Montreal *Witness* gives an account of the impressive funeral rites of the victims of the Beloeil Bridge calamity, which were performed at the Mount Royal Cemetery, in the presence of a large gathering of their own countrymen, also a number of the officials of the Grand Trunk Company, and of sympathizing citizens other than of the nationalities of the deceased. After an imposing funeral cortege had traversed our principal streets, the melancholy train found in the midst of the cemetery, on the side of a wide slope, already growing populous with the dead, a deep, four-sided fosse or trench, twenty-five feet square, and in two of its sides, lying, ranged crosswise, side by side, in two tiers, the coffined remains of fifty-one emigrants. Others were placed on a third side of this huge grave after the mourners arrived, and made in all fifty-four bodies. It was a sight in which the simple and touching mingled with the terrible, to see the countrymen of the sufferers, and so many of the survivors of the catastrophe standing bareheaded over the coffined remains of their brothers and sisters.

The Colorado correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Central City, 29th ult., says: In the autumn the Territory will no doubt be admitted into the Union. What shall be its commercial future is not a difficult question to answer. I believe it will become the richest State in the Union if there is unemployed capital in the country to develop its mines. This is the only question to settle. The present state of society is good for a mining region. Men bring their families and make the country their home. It is not the "last place in creation," as some would have us believe. Socially the condition of the people is not quite as good as in the old settled towns of the East. All kinds of people have come. Many have come to recuperate wasted fortunes as well as characters. The meanest characteristic of the country is the disposition of the people to gossip. Of this there seems to be no end. Woman's virtue is assailed as if it were the merest plaything to be used and replaced at will. But here you find day-schools of a good quality, Sabbath-school's large and prosperous, and churches growing to be powers in the community. We have of the latter one Catholic, Rev. T. A. Smith; Episcopal, Rev. Wm. Granger; Universalist, Rev. W. W. King; Baptist, Rev. Almond Barrelle; Congregational, Rev. Wm Crawford; Methodist, Rev. B. T. Vincent; Presbyterian, Rev. J. D. Marsh. The leading churches are the Baptist, Methodist and Congregational. All, however, are doing well for a new, and especially a mining country. Indeed all the institutions of society are likely to be found. Central City has been incorporated under the government of a Mayor and six Aldermen. Streets are laid out and graded, and various other improvements are going on. Several large brick buildings are building the present season. Messrs. Collier & Wells are erecting an immense printing establishment, and several brick or stone stores are going up. Business life is destined to be intensely active the present season.

A feeling against England on the part of the Germans is showing itself in various forms. One of these is the recent action of several authorities in the matters of commerce and industry, renouncing the use of English coal, and using that which comes from the pits of Westphalia.

At the iron mines in Chantzel, Germany, where Luther was born and reared, the waste slag from the furnaces is run into molds of about a cubic foot each, and distributed to the workmen, who wheel them home, when they still contain heat enough to cook the meal for the family. After they are cooled these rectangular blocks are an excellent material for building walls.

As one of the brigades of Sherman's army was marching through Athens, Alabama, a few weeks ago, among the spectators on the sidewalks was a bright-eyed girl of five summers. When she beheld the ensign of the Republic at the head of the column, she cried, clapping her tiny hands, "Oh, pa, pa! God made that flag! See the stars!"

From a comparison of the statistics of 21 nations in Europe and America, it appears that one blind person is found among 1,267 persons. The limits are: in America 1:2,489, in Norway 1:540.

The consumption of ardent spirits in France is on the increase, a sign that the manufacturing classes are suffering. The best brandy known to the trade under the name of Cognac, comes from the department of the Charente; the next come Martrude and Montpeller. Spirits distilled from wine come chiefly from Languedoc, in the Herault.

We understand that four iron manufacturing companies are awaiting the locating of the Baltimore, Hartford and Erie Railroad, with the intention of building on Newburg Bay, N. Y., whether on this side or the other we have not learned. These companies expect to use the magnetic ore from Warwick, Orange county, and the hematatie from Dutchess county, N. Y.

A very intelligent pointer dog belonging to George C. Wilson of Springfield, Mass., was given away and taken to New York about ten weeks ago, but nothing could make him stay contented there. He got out of all sorts of wayward found as many to release himself. He was taken to Williamsburg, but misbehaved himself just as badly there. A few days ago he was missing and a letter was written to his old master in Springfield, stating that such was the case. In due time he arrived at home, a letter the identical dog appeared there, pretty well worked down by reason of his long travels, but overjoyed to get back again. There is no doubt that he "foiled" the whole distance, and how he found the way is a question we wont answer.

Profane swearing, which has increased to a disgusting extent in our country within the last ten years, is appropriately stigmatized by a German satirist as the Fool's Litany.

The Professional classes of England are thus numbered by the last census: Authors, 3395 men and 185 women: teachers of all classes, 110,361; physicians, 2385; barristers, 3071; priests and ministers 9056; in the postoffice departments, 14,131; in the police, 21,938; other government officers, 87,389.

A torpedo-boat is constructing at East Haven, Conn. She will be bomb-proof, covered with iron plates of a greater thickness than those upon the monitors, and provided with powerful machinery.

In a recent communication to the Paris Academie des Sciences, M. Garrigou states that bones of the Ursus spelaeus had been found in caves, bearing evidence of having been broken by man in the same way as the long bones of the reindeer are to this day by northern nations, for the purpose of extracting the marrow—thus proving the contemporaneity of man and this fossil bear.

The census of Detroit, taken this season, gives a population of fifty-three thousand three hundred and twenty; but the papers claim that it is really sixty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-four.

A farmer of Akron, Erie county, New York, has twenty Tuscarora squaws at work cultivating broom corn. Farm help is scarce, and these native "Americans" find abundant employment.

The ancient castle of Piessey les-Tours (Indret-Loire), where Louis XI. resided and died, and in which the early scenes of Scott's "Quentin Durward" are laid, is said to have been lately purchased by a Paris agent-de-change, who intends restoring it in the style of the period.

The best vinegar used in France is made from grapevine stalks.

On Saturday morning John Frederick Rust, an old German American citizen of St. Louis, was found dead in his room, having hanged himself with a rope fastened to the top of the door. He had been drinking to excess for several days, and it is supposed the rash act was committed while he was laboring under a fit of delirium tremens.

According to statistical returns just published, the annual consumption of wine in France is 1,650,000 hectolitres, of which the bottled wine amounts to only 10,000 hectolitres. The excise duty paid to the state, and the octroi on entering a town, amount to 19f. 65, the hectolitre. Each hectolitre is about twenty-two imperial gallons.

A new book entitled "The Slang Dictionary; or, the Vulgar Words, Street Phrases, and 'Fast' Expressions of High and Low Society," is about to be published in London.

The new tax compels every one who makes cigars, either for himself or others, to obtain a permit to do so at a cost of twenty-five cents. Query, are those who, like the Spanish, fill and fold their own cigarettes as they want them, to be included in this order?

Some tomatoes were sold in Richmond a few days ago for $20 a dozen.

A man died of hydrophobia in Middletown, Connecticut, last week, having assisted in skinning a cow that had been bitten by a mad dog.

According to a recent investigation in France, the public and private institutions for the insane were found to contain 26,000 inmates, or one insane person to every 1,330 inhabitants.

Personal.

At the late commencement of Monmouth College the honorary title of D. D. was conferred on Rev. William Davidson, of Hamilton, Ohio, and Rev. John Scott, of East Palestine, Ohio.

Among the titles recently conferred by Westminster College was that of D. D. on Professor A. M. Black, Vice President of Monmouth College.

The Rev. Dr. Niblock died at his home, in Baltimore, on the 29th ult.

Rev. John Forsythe, D. D., of Newberg, N. Y., formerly of the Associate Reformed Church, now of the Reformed Dutch Church, proposes to visit Egypt and the Holy Land during the ensuing autumn and winter, and has been requested, by the Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church to extend his visit to the missions of that church at Arcot, in India, and Amoy, in China.

Among the Home Guards or militia lately captured in the vicinity of Petersburg, is the Hon. Timothy Reeves, late Congressman from that district, and for a long time the opponent of Henry A. Wise, who defeated him in two successive elections for that honorable position. He was quite an able speaker, but from some bodily defect he was unable to remain longer in the political arena, or perhaps to-day would have been a brigadier general in the rebel army, while Wise would have been in Reeves' place in the militia.

Rev. Dr. Guthrie, the eloquent Scotch divine, has resigned his pastoral charge, his physicians having forbidden him to officiate in the pulpit for the present.

The British government has granted a pension of £60 a year to Miss Muloch, the author of John Halifax.

In France there lives a certain M. Belmontet, who for years has been a strong and ardent Imperialist. Being moreover a poet, he has written about thirty odes in honor of the empire, the Emperor and various members of the imperial family, under such titles as "Le Saint Napoleon I. Honneur de l'Empire, Sebastopol and Le Fils de Napoleon III." M. Belmontet was a candidate for the Department of the Saint and Garonne in the elections for the Council General. But at the particular request of the Emperor he has been set aside in favor of another candidate.

The Baltimore papers state that Francis Key, the son of the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," was arrested on Saturday last on a charge of disloyalty, and locked up in the military prison to await trial.

Garibaldi has been elected Grand Master of the Freemasons in Italy.

Governor Wright, of Indiana, has, they say, written a strong radical letter. Prentice hopes he will do better when he writes again. Wright, write right.

Among the recent aspirants for honors in chemistry has been a well known Paris butcher, who last week won the prize, and was to be crowned with a laurel wreath, in presence of the admiring multitude. When his turn came, a noise was heard in the room, and it was declared that a rat had gnawed out the brains of the prize man in his brains out. Inquiry was going to be made, when the butcher rose and said, "Calm yourselves, ladies and gentlemen. It was I; I sighed with delight. I am strong—I am a butcher."

The assistant whom Biondin was wont to carry on his back across the Niagara was a Milanese, who, breaking down in his affairs, resolved to commit suicide. Biondin got him to be his assistant in his perilous feat by the following logic: "If we go down, very good; you are drowned according to your intention; if you are safe on the other side, the fortune of both of us is made." The terrible feat was accomplished, and the two friends have since been inseparable companions.

Peter Almy, a colored man, who fought under Commodore Porter in the old Essex, died on Wednesday, in New Bedford, at the age of ninety years.

A man is selling blacking in Hartford who began his present business in 1837 on a capital of $2.25, and now wouldn't sell it for $25,000.

The daughter of Priessnitz, the founder of the cold water cure and a non-believer in vaccination, recently died in Kaschau of small-pox.

Alexander Dumas is said to have recently written in a letter to his publisher: "To forget what I have written the moment it is printed is one of the great faculties which Heaven has given me. Were I so unfortunate as to remember I should repeat what I had said. Imagine what 'damnable iteration' I should have been guilty of had I repeated what I had said, for you know I have something like 1,200 volumes."

A train returning from the recent Ascot races in England came in collision with another, several persons being killed and wounded. John Mitchell was one of the passengers. He looked out of the carriage window just before the collision, and, seeing that it was inevitable, sprang out, falling on the ground very heavily, and receiving a severe injury to the spine. He had suffered from a constant succession of fits up to the last advices from England.

It is said that Gov. Bradford's residence, near Baltimore, was burned by the written orders of Gen. Bradley Johnson, in retaliation for the burning of Gov. Letcher's residence by General Hunter.

The famous Judge McCunn, of New York, has sailed for Europe.

Two Englishmen—Or Union and Secesh.

The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* relates the following interesting account of a dialogue between two Englishmen in New York: It is a well known fact to most of the traveling public who do business in New York, and have occasion to ride over the New Jersey Railroad, that there are a large number of notorious English Secessionists who go to and from Newark, constantly denouncing the North and the present Administration, and at the same time lauding up Jeff. Davis and his cohorts. These men evidently are a part and parcel of the London coalish aristocracy, who, having resided in the vicinity of New York for many years, and made money, are the most bitter enemies of all good, loyal citizens, and who occasionally hold their midnight revels in drinking and abusing our institutions. To their notions there is nothing like "bold Hengland and the London haristocracy." This, in connection with the institutions of the South, is their grand hobby every morning and evening in the cars, more particularly when the Union arms have met with a reverse. There are, however, exceptions, as was shown last evening in the four o'clock train for Elizabethtown, when one of these cockneys addressed himself to a Yorkshire gentleman, loyal to his adopted country, in the following language:

"When will this blasted Administration stop the effusion of blood, and let the South alone?"

Union Gent. "Now, sir, I have defied a million is put down, and Northern English sympathizers meet their just deserts."

This was a stunner for Secesh, and rising up upon his dignity, he replied, in a voice, in the cockney accent, "The South must 'ave her independence, and the 'abolitionists put down, and hold Hingland will help do it."

Union Gent. "You are, I see, an Englishman, and ought to be ashamed of yourself. You have grown rich under this Government, and now you are abusing it. You are a coward, sir, and an ungenerous man, and, if you were mine, would soon ask sentiments. When a people, loving liberty, is struggling for its existence. Why don't you go South, if Northern institutions are so disagreeable? The fact is, you are a coward, and dare not go; but, if I had the power, I'd send every one of you there in short notice. You are unworthy, sir, of being called an American."

Secesh, "I don't wish to have anything further to say." And he thereupon left the adjoining seat like a whipped dog. At first he thought he had found an associate, but soon discovered his mistake. The Union gent, whose name our reporter was unable to learn, fully understood the issue of the day, and gave Mr. Secesh a lesson which he will not very soon forget.

A number of gentlemen who were in the car appeared to relish the treat, though Secesh appeared highly indignant.

Well Put.

The New York *Tribune* puts the question of the hour thus:

The rebels are desperately in earnest. Originally few, they make intensity of venom atone for paucity of numbers. They clutch their own section, compelling every white man or boy to fight, or see a black man or woman to work, for the triumph of their treason. They tolerate no dissent or demur where they have power to suppress it. Their conscripters and bloodhounds (as an Alabama quaintly said) "take every one who hasn't been dead more than two days." The conscripted must either march or be shot—take your choice, but no words! They make no bounties, make no provision for their soldiers' families, and have given over the farce of pretending to pay their men. Once in their ranks there is no release till the end of the war. They have ceased to have finances; they regard all private property as Confederate, and take whatever they want wherever they find it. There is no business—little traffic—no speculation among them—nothing but deadly war.

Is the North prepared to emulate this?

If yes, let us call out all the men that are wanted, loan our Government all the money it needs, and put the war through by daylight. By this means, success is certain; otherwise not. Is the North at length prepared for war in earnest? That is question in fairly in order, and must be answered forthwith. Trifling is perilous; equivocation is ruin. Let the North now arise or be forever fallen!

The Syracuse *Journal* announces the death of Daniel Gott, a distinguished lawyer. In 1846 he was elected to Congress; and in 1848 was re-elected, defeating Charles B. Sedgwick by a small majority. At the ensuing session of Congress he offered the celebrated anti-slavery resolutions, which made his name famous over the Union. After the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, Mr. Gott opposed the leading "conservative" measures of his administration, including all the compromise bills.

GOLD.—As a sample of the way in which speculators ran up the price of gold in New York, the Rochester *Democrat* is enabled to state on the authority of a gentleman who was in Wall street on the 5th inst., that on the days when the precious metal was quoted at 270 and over, gentlemen who had $50,000 in coin to sell were unsuccessful in obtaining an offer of 260 for it! The quotations were controlled by political schemers who would transfer, $10 to $50 in coin at a time, backward and forward, settling the prices between them, and then cause a private telegram to be forwarded over the country as the true value of gold as compared with currency.

A torpedo boat is constructing at Fast Haven, Connecticut. She will be bomb-proof, covered with iron plates of a greater thickness than those upon the monitors, and provided with powerful machinery.

Arrest of a Notorious Character.

A man by the name of Pullum, a violent rebel and a notorious thief, was arrested on board the Little Grey Eagle, which steamer arrived at our city wharf yesterday forenoon with a trip of freight and passengers from below. Throughout the entire trip, the passengers were constantly annoyed by the foul-mouthed rebel slang put forth by Pullum. He declared that the South was engaged in a holy and righteous cause, and terrible vengeance would ultimately be visited upon every supporter of the Federal Administration, especially in Kentucky. If the South has no better champions for her cause than this man Pullum, we think it is about time for her to acknowledge herself "licked," and yield up the ghost. Just before the landing of the boat at the wharf many articles of wearing apparel, &c., were discovered missing from the cabin. Suspicion was naturally directed toward Pulium, and, on searching him and his baggage, the missing articles were strangely brought to light. The following is the inventory: One fine dress coat, the property of the clerk; a sack coat and pocket-book, claimed by the steward; a hat belonging to the mate; a coat, with a small amount of money in the side pocket, owned by a poor cripple; and a quantity of silverware stolen from the cabin table and the bar. Pullum was quite indignant at the search, and more so when placed under arrest and conducted to the jail. He is an unmitigated sc

Secesh Pic Nic at Windsor.

The Detroit *Advertiser* gives the following sketch of a Secesh pic-nic which was held at Windsor, Canada, on the 5th inst.:

The secesh residents of Windsor, indulging in their blind faith concerning the United States, always behind the age, like Paddy, who inquired if New Year's day did not come on the 1st of January, forgot that Monday last was the 4th of July, and therefore resolved to celebrate it on the 5th. Arrangements were perfected for a grand pic-nic, on Tuesday, at a place named Turk's grove, a short distance from Windsor, and invitations sent out to 40 or 50 friends. They stated that carriages would be procured to carry the invited guests to and from the grove free of charge, and tables would be set out at precisely 2 o'clock. Free admittance to the affair was the order.

Well, the secessionists concluded their arrangements for a "good old-fashioned Southern pic-nic," and, to use a southern phrase, it was "a right smart affair. "Upwards of 50 "martyrs" proceeded to the grove, carrying with them slap-jacks, hoe-cake, and other similar productions of rebeldom, and waited patiently for the hour to arrive that they and their friends might "sit down to grub." The time, however, passed wearily, and, being rather wolfish, they played sad havoc with the "fodder," and when, at 2 o'clock, their invited guests arrived, nothing but a few remnants of the hoe-cakes, etc., remained. The latter personages viewed the prospects of a "good square meal," and appeared in anything but a good humor. They, however, resolved, like Micawber, to wait for something to turn up. Finally a straight-haired individual approached the ground, holding out his hat, requesting 50 cents of each to defray the expenses of the pic-nic. About this time 40 or 50 "invited guests" might have been seen making a bee-line for the nearest restaurant, where they would appease their keen appetite.

Several "pieces of silver" were procured and a man dispatched to Detroit after a Yankee band. The leader of the latter "could not see it," and the aristocratic Southrons were obliged to hire a band of negroes, who seated upon several barrels, in "good old Southern style," struck up and struck away, and the secesh belles and beaux danced on the green to the music of those sable individuals, who were their equals in society.

One "spunky gal," styling herself Mrs. Brig. Gen. Phillips, C. S. A., interposed her objections to dancing with "niggers," and announced to the audience that she had procured the services of Dr. Gray, (a regular grayback,) who would deliver an oration. The music ceased, and the darkies were dismissed in "good old Southern style," to whistle for their pay, the committee having retained the collection for other purposes. A pole was procured, and Mrs. Brigadier General Phillips produced a rebel flag, about ten feet in length, made with her own tiny hands, which she designed erecting in the grove. The proprietor of the grounds, Mr. Turk, however, had given particular instructions that no such flag should disgrace his premises, and the Mayor of Windsor had also given a similar order. Mrs. Brig. Gen. Phillips, C. S. A., "wasn't going to be put off in any such a way," and insisted upon the flag being raised, and blustered considerably, but all to no purpose. In the meantime, Dr. Gray, *alias* Capt. Hines, mounted the stand and wrapped the traitor emblem around his body, and "in good old Southern style" delivered the oration of the day. It consisted, as may easily be imagined, of a tirade of abuse against the Union, and lofty praise of the British Lion. He had not proceeded far upon the latter theme, when some one in the audience suggested that if he succeeded in eluding the halter, which he merited, and got safely back to the South, he would be as loud in reviling the shaggy animal as he was then in praising it. At this, the "doctor" waxed wroth, called the intruder a "d—d abolitionist," and "in a good old Southern style," proposed to "lick any d—d abolitionist on the ground." He forgot the balance of his speech and the meeting adjourned. Nearly all the rebels present wore leather emblems on their persons, especially the family of Mrs. Brigadier General Phillips, C. S. A., who had small red flags displayed from their bonnets and hats. The fact that she couldn't raise that flag worked so heavily on her mind that she resolved to quit Windsor, and nevermore visit her former associates, a threat, by aid of the next morning train, she carried into execution, leaving the gray doctor to mourn her departure. Several ladies from Detroit were present at the pic-nic, and were the "observed of all the observers."

Saloons for Women in New York.

The sympathetic man of the New York *Tribune* has been investigating the saloons where women in that city can do their eating, and makes the following report of his observations:

"This great City of New York, full of money, full of people, and full of luxury, is about the only city in the civilized world where a woman cannot get anything fit to eat outside of her own house. We have numberless places where men may gorge at any rate from ten cents to ten dollars; where good and sufficient food and attentive waiters (clean, too) are the rule. But the places where women must go, or go hungry, are a shameful disgrace to civilization. The tables are greasy with mopping, or covered with a foul rag not fit to blanket a pet pig; the seats are rickety chairs, or, if heavy and cushioned, are probably full of vermin, inquisitive little creepers, who make hasty surveys of your dress and hair; the waiters—what language can do justice to these broad-shouldered, horn-handed, unkempt, slovenly animals? Their garments are a mystery of ill-fitting "slops;" their linen, if any they have, is foul with dirt and kitchen grease, their faces grimed with sweat and smoke, their hands—ugh!—and then they stick their thumbs (such thumbs!) in your soup, saw over your bread, mop down the table with a nasty rag almost as foul as their clothing. Then they are stupid, slow and insulting—full of insolence and lazy to the utmost sense of the term. Such preliminaries for dinner would spoil the appetite of a prisoner just released from Libby. Then as for the food—we spare description; no words can do justice to the mess of offal that in most places is palmed off for breakfast or dinner—the pea coffee, dish-water soup, gritta-percha beef, stringy mutton, and soap-grease desert that make up a bill of fare. For this entertainment a lady is charged fifty per cent. more than would suffice for an honest and tolerably clean dinner in places where men alone are the customers. In the name of thousands of famishing women and children, we suggest that some competent man, willing to give a fair equivalent for liberal pay, should, above all, whine to furnish clean waiters and well-washed dishes, or at least to serve the food on one plate and the dirt on another, should open a place on Broadway where respectable women can be treated with some show of decent regard, if not of liberality. The man who will establish and maintain a really clean place, at moderate (not cheap) prices, can very soon realize a fortune. At present, the abuse is intolerable; the offense is rank—it smells to heaven.

The St. Louis *Union* says:—The rose-colored and seductive pictures of life in Idaho, with which speculators a short time ago deluded thousands of credulous persons into emigrating to that region, gave place at last to the sober truth, and that truth falls very far short of the glittering stories with which the papers teemed in the spring. Mr. J. H. Biswell, who left Huntsville, Missouri, last February, and went to Idaho, returned last week. He came down from Ft. Gilpin to St. Joseph on the Fanny Ogden, having travelled from Ft. Benton on the steamer Benton. Mr. B. says times are decidedly blue in Idaho. Prospecting, which was being extensively carried on, was unsuccessful in discovering paying diggings. At the time he left the mines—18th of May—the spring emigration was just beginning to arrive. It was deemed probable that many persons would suffer before the season was over, as not a few would be without means to return. All the paying diggings were taken up by the early arrivals, and the prospect for new comers was exceedingly slim.

The St. Louis *Union* has the following:—Guerrilla bands still infest the banks of the Ohio, and on Thursday last made a dash into **Henderson, and commenced their avocation o stealing.** They boarded the *General Halleck* and robbed the safe of $76 or $80, and some blankets and clothing. The money was afterwards returned. It was rumored that they were attempting to break into the bank when the gunboat *Fair Play* arrived off the town and fired one blank shot and one shell, when the "gyrila" left in a hurry. The *Tuscon* landed there a few minutes after the thieves had left the *Halleck*, but not deeming the place healthy, and not wanting much freight, did not stay to put out a line. It is disgraceful, that a town the size of Henderson, filled with loyal citizens, cannot defend itself against twenty-five or thirty guerrillas. Seven. The scoundrels came from Union county, and were led by one Captain Anderson.

The N. Y. city papers, on or before the first of August, will raise (the dailies) their prices to a *five cent* standard. The increased and increasing cost of all the materials that enter into manufacturing newspapers has made this step a positive necessity, and one which can no longer be deferred. The weeklies will probably be compelled to further advance their prices also before long.

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT
of the
First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,
(Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.)
July 4th, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$690,823 46	
United States Bonds	575,800 00	
United States Certificates of Indebtedness, 6 per cent.	610,000 00	
		$1,875,153 45
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	681,791 92	
Due from Banks and Bankers	410,771 91	
Bills of this Bank on hand	10,000 00	
Bills of State Banks	19,952 00	
Cash Items and Ramiltances	71,866 09	
		1,194,313 92
Real Estate		37,000 00
Expense Account		4,680 80
		$3,111,328 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Circulating Notes	270,000 00
Due to Banks and Bankers	199,117 84
Due to Treasurer United States	260,322 64
Due Depositors	1,502,354 30
Dividends Unpaid	468 70
Profit and Loss	50,634 41
	$3,111,328 17

I hereby certify that the above statement is a true abstract from the Third Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency, to July 4th, 1864.
jy12&18 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

CHICKERING.
Seven new and magnificent Chickering & Sons PIANOS,
Just received by CHAS. C. MELLOR,
jy21 81 Wood street.

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidzick Champagne, in store and for sale by
jy14 H. LEE & CO., 84 Water street.

N. O. MOLASSES.—100 bbls. (fresh and reboiled), in store and for sale by
jy14 MILLER & RICKETSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. feb2-6m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

TO OIL DEALERS AND LUMBER MEN.

SAWMILL, FURNACE PROPERTY, TIMBERLAND and OIL TERRITORY, in Venango county.—I am authorized to offer that valuable tract of land known as

FORREST MILL FURNACE AND FARM,

situated in the Oil regions of Pennsylvania, containing about 900 acres.

Wells are being bored with good indications for oil.

For terms and further particulars inquire of

N. B. HATCH, No. 189 Penn street, or of

Jy12-3t Mrs. E. HATCH, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A good Business House, with Dwelling attached; also, a Drug Store, doing a good business; will be sold either separately or together. For further particulars, enquire at 118 Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy8-2awot

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Wood street, No. 8, Seventh Ward, opposite the residence of M. G. Moorhead, Esq.—a new two-storied Brick House, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Room, Wash House, &c. Lot 44 feet by 100, with a choice selection of Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. jy2-2w

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

The Foundry, Machine Shop and two Frame Dwellings,

Corner of Butler and Carson sts., in the 9th Ward.

This valuable property fronting 120 feet on Butler street and 100 feet on Carson street, is offered for sale on favorable terms, with early possession.

Apply to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 80 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) jy9

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 300 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 332 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, refineries, &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
June 18, '864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. apl3-tf

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my5tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19 Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,700 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool breezes and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns. The groves, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies from the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

WM. McLAIN,
je20-om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until MONDAY, July 18, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed Arsenals, viz.:

20,000 sets at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa.
20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the *new* pattern, which can be seen at the Arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz.: The *shoulder belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the double flap of the cartridge box and cap pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge box is to be stamped with nine (9) stitches in width with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather, of mixed tannage, oak finish* and *all hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above named Arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this Department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. No Accoutrements will be received at the Arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for except such as are found on strict inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 18th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed. Each bidder must accompany his bid with a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract tendered will be null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms and stipulations of the advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, become bound with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 4, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

{ Given under our hands and seals this —— day of 186—.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make time deliveries under previous contracts without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General Geo. D. RAMSEY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and endorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

jy8-eo3td Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

ROBERT ARTHURS..... JOHN W. RIDDELL
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
SOLICITORS FOR
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,
ARREARS OF PAY,
AND ALL
Military Claims,
mh8:3m-e-o-d PITTSBURGH, PA.

MACKEREL.—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
jy2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.
Thro Accom.in.....3:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.12:20 p m
Thro Mail.....2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's.11:50 p m
Thro Express.....4:25 p m	Fast Line.....12:50 a m
Past Line.....8:55 p m	Thro Mail.....2:40 a m
Joh'n Acm'n.....3:00 p m	John'n Acm'n.....10:05 a m
1st Wall Station..6:30 a m	1st Wall Station..9:15 a m
2d do ..11:40 a m	2d do .....6:35 p m
3d do ..3:50 p m	3d do .....1:35 p m
4th do ..6:00 p m	4th do .....5:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line.....1:00 a m	Chicago Express...2:20 a m
Express.....1:10 p m	Phila. " .....2:10 p m
Mail Train.....6:30 a m	Cin'ti " .....7:50 p m
	Pacific Mail.....8:35 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:30 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:00 p m.

Allanza Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:30 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....7:55 a m	Mail.....6:00 p m
Express.....3:40 p m	Express.....9:30 a m
Mt. McKeesport..11:00 a m	Mt. McKeesport..6:30 a m
do ..6:00 p m	do ..2:05 p m
Port Perry.....7:00 a m	Port Perry.....8:30 a m
Braddock's.....4:15 p m	Braddock's.....5:40 p m

The Sunday Train leaves from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....7:00 a. m.	Mail.....7:00 p. m.
Express.....4:30 p. m.	Express.....2:35 p. m.
Accommodation..3:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:15 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....6:10 a. m.	Mail.....3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati.....1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express..8:05 p. m.
do .....4:45 p. m.	do .....2:10 a. m.
Wheeling Accom'n..6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation..10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny.....3:30 p. m.	
Cleveland.....1:45 a. m.	
do .....1:05 p. m.	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....88 Fourth st.
C. Heinbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Parviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank.....Fifth st and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & Co.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....61 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Neelle.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.....First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth sts.
A. Bates.....41 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....59 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....54 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co. & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....256 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford Mfg. Co.....cor. Duquesne Way and Clark
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co.....Grosvenorst., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Duncan & Co.....139 and 141 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Fetitt & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....247 Smith and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....138 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....30 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street,
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street,

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Harrisburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Coe & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 93 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Rhoads, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....87 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Watersts.
People's Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth st.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....36 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....88 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....89 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 45 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. & H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....84 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Arcadian Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewster, Benziger of Duquesne Way & Hand street.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DuRolette.....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
R. S. Bryan.....8 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Depot.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....33 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Buckwalter & Co.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....53 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Strouse.....29 Diamond alley
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....86and 98 Third street.

Vinegar Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of
R. M. KING.
mh31

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID RUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufacturer Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe6:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

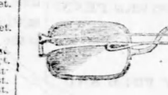
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pallies, Hangers and Cumplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters' use. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.



GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,
Thermometers and Barometers,
SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,
NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Pittsburgh.

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Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS.	Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50		Exchange	—	71¾	May	5
50		Citizens	—	70	"	5
50		Pittsburgh	—	60¾	"	4
50		Allegheny	—	39¾	"	5
50		Mechanics	—	64¾	"	5
50		Iron City	—	64¾	"	5
50		M & M	—	50	—	—
50		First National	110	—	—	$4.75
50		Second National	110	—	—	—
50		Third National	110	—	—	—
50		Fourth National	110	—	—	—
50		First National Ally	—	110	—	$3.00
50		Manchester Saving	—	49¾	"	4
		INSURANCE.				
50		Citizens	—	61	June	$6.00
50		Western	—	58¾	May	$2.50
50		Monongahela	34	33	—	$3.00
50		Etna	50	52	—	$4.00
50		Pittsburgh	34	34	—	—
25		Allegheny	—	29¾	—	$3.00
25		People's	28	28¾	—	$4.00
50		Penna	—	88¾	—	—
		BRIDGE.				
25		Monongahela	—	28¾	4	3 ct.
25		St. Clair Street	40	—	5	5 ct.
50		Hand Street	—	50	—	5
50		Mechanic Street	—	31¾	—	$1 50
25		Birmingham	—	—	—	—
		RAILROAD.				
50		Allegheny Valley	—	72	—	14
50		Penna Central	—	101¾	—	—
100		Fort Wayne	—	109¾	—	—
100		Cleveland	—	113	—	—
50		Connellsville	11	13	—	—
25		do (interest)	15	17	—	—
50		Steubenville	13	15¼	14¾	—
50		Chartiers	—	5	—	—
50		Stonyfield	65	70	65	—
50		Allen'y & Manch'ter	—	95	—	—
25		Birmingham	—	95	—	—
50		Citizens	GAS.	—	88¼	4 50
50		Pittsburgh	—	38	—	$1 00
50		Allegheny	33	38	—	5 ct.
50		Birmingham	—	31¾	—	5 ct.
		OIL COMPANIES.				
25		Lucesco	27	—	—	—
5		Ardesco	—	—	—	—
5		North American	9	7¼	—	—
5		Dalzell	—	6	—	—
		BONDS.				
		Allegheny County 6's	—	81	—	—
		do Scrip 6's	—	81	—	—
		Pittsburgh 5's	—	78¾	—	—
		do 6's	—	97	—	—
		Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	—
		do 6's	—	—	70	—
		Alleg'y V. R. 7's	—	—	106	—
		do 2d mortg	95	—	—	—
		Connellsville 6's	—	93	88	—
		Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	—

WEDNESDAY, July 13, P. M.

—Much speculation is had on the probable financial policy that may be determined upon by the new Secretary of the Treasury. It has so engrossed the leading money centres of the country as to curtail, sensibly, the business of the Stock Exchange, and cause bankers to contract and become more cautious. The new Secretary has the good sense to bring to his aid the advice and experience of individuals who are eminent in financial circles, and who control many of the best established banking institutions of the country. And it is gratifying to have a person like Mr. Fessenden to represent the Government, with whom these gentlemen delight to confer. It is reported that he was waited upon in New York, last Monday, by a large number of financial authorities, and had created on all sides new confidence. The *Tribune* informs us that no plan has yet been suggested by him nor will any be proposed until he has fully made himself acquainted with the opinions of the financial authorities of the leading commercial centres. It is, however, known that he comes to borrow, and use existing money of the country instead of attempting to carry on the Government by due bills of hourly decreasing value. It is fully realized that any increase of circulating money, disguised by bearing nominal or small interest, would be calculated to cause a currency panic, and so put the Treasury in a worse condition than ever. What the Goverment wants is the use of the existing money of the country, which is not only ample but in excess of Mr. Fessenden's wants, large as they are. The only process by which the Treasury can be kept full is by borrowing at the highest rate allowed by law, and putting the Government credit squarely in competition with all minor credits, until speculators, who now oblige the Government to pay them four prices for army supplies, are driven as bankrupts from the street. They are already losing courage, and the borrowing of $250,000,000 at the best rate offered, will completely their ruin, and restore, in a great measure, the value of commodities to something like natural values. The Stock market, always sensitive, foreshadows a return to loans, and is heavy at lower prices. The hint should not be lost, and loans should be persisted in, regardless of the complaints of gamblers at the expense of the nation.

—Tuesday's New York *Post* reports the loan market of that city more stringent, partly in consequence of the heavy government drafts on the national banks, but says there are indications of approaching ease. The outward flow of greenbacks from the city has been checked, and a contrary movement is setting in. The stock market opened dull and closed heavy. The speculative movement spirit is checked by the prevailing incertitude and suspense. The stringency of money, the reports as to the rebel raid, and the expected negotiation of a new government loan with the banks, tend to repress enterprise and prevent the immediate formation of new engagements.

—A very commendable spirit is evinced by many of the principal Chicago brokers to break down the reckless gambling in the produce market of that city. One of the Chicago papers of last Monday says: "The week just closed has been one of remarkable financial stringency, arising from the wild spirit of speculation which has prevented most of our respectable bankers, as we have intimated, from giving any consideration for, or sympathy with, the class of operators who create the excitement and inflation in our market; but we are sorry to add that there is still a large number of capitalists, having no connection with banking, except as depositors, who are ready to accommodate the class of men whom reputable bankers repudiate, for the sake of the two to five per cent. additional over the regular discount rate, which they are wont to charge. They make the margins very large, so as to escape loss, but eventually, three times out of four some one has to suffer in the shape of 'an arrangement' by which the 'fast' gentleman pays twenty-five to forty cents on the dollar, as his good nature and generosity may dictate. This way of doing business, we repeat, our respectable bankers are desirous of breaking down, and we trust the men who venerate mercantile honor will join hands in bringing about the reform."

—A statement of the condition of the Wisconsin Banks up to July 1 has just been issued by the State bank Comptroller. From this statement we learn that the amount of circulation of the par banks is $2,523,912; banks winding up, $54 889; total circulation, $2,578,771; while the securities for this circulation foot up $2,648,779 07, leaving a margin of only $70,008 67. Considering that of the securities, $4,000 are Louisiana 6s, $12,000 Tennessee 6s, and $5,000 North Carolina 6s, the responsibility of these Wisconsin banks cannot be regarded as of the highest order. Many of these banks have an outstanding circulation nully to their securities, counting them at par, which many of them would hardly bring if put upon the market. The following banks, which have been wound up, will be redeemed at the Comptroller's office IN COIN at the rates annexed:

	Circulation outstanding.	Cts.
Bank of Albany	$414	74½
Bank of Appleton	696	61¾
Bank of Beaver Dam	162	57½
Bank of Eau Claire	859	84
Bank of Fond du Lac	848	68¾
Bank of Portage	741	78 0
Beloit Savings Bank	109	69¾
D dge County Bank	950	69.3
Hall & Brother's Bank	823	63
Koshkonong Bank	589	54¾
Manitou Bank	224	62¾
Mercantile Bank	1,222	70½
Ozauke C unty Bank	380	75
Osh sh Bank	370	65
Portage County Bank	403	70¾
Reed burg Bank	388	75½
Southern Bank	46	70½
Tradesmen's Bank	550	51
Wauk sha Bank	737	80
Waushara County Bank	177	78½
Winnebago C unty Bank	1,410	57
Wisconsin Valley Bank	560	77
Total	$12,689	

—The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New York city:

	July 5.	July 2.	
Loans	$305,828,822	$198,089,116	Dec. $7,539,306
Specie	32,286,125	26,806,635	Inc. 12,426
Circulation	4,764,823	4,752,817	Inc. 1,906
Deposits	148,927,507	154,988,944	Decw14,337,763

—The following National Banks have been established since the 24 of July:

Mechanics' National Bank of Boston, Mass., capital $500,000
City National Bank of Worcester, Mass., capital 400,000
First National Bank of Decatur, Ill 50,000
First National Bank of Pittston, Pa 150,000

The total number of National Banks that have been established up to July 9 is 478.

The following National Banks have been designated as depositories of public moneys: Second of Baltimore, Md.; First of Franklin, Pa., and First of Dorchester, Mass.

—Printing cloths, says the Camden *Journal*, are very firm and advancing, and cannot be made at the present price of cotton for what they are now selling for. The following are the sales: 2,500 pieces 52x56, at 27c; 14,000 do 56x69 at 27c, early in the week; 2,000 do 56x60, at 26c, Friday; 3,000 do 60x64, at 31½c; 3,000 do 64x64, at 32c, early in the week; 8,000 do 64x64, at 32c, and 5,200 do 64x64, at 33c—total 88,500 pieces.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

SALES OF LEAF TOBACCO TO-DAY AT BODMAN'S WAREHOUSE.

64 hhds and 30 boxes as follows: 45 hhds Mason County leaf, lugs and trash, 5 85, 3 at @ 25@ 11 25; 4 at $12@13 25; 6 at $14@15 25; 17 at $16@ 18 75; 6 at $20@23 25; 3 at $25@27; 4 at $28@31 50. 24 hhds Mason County leaf on Canada order at $20. 1 hhd Clarksville (damaged) at $9. 33 boxes Ohio and Kentucky, varying from $8 25 to $42.

Heavy Sale of Buffalo Robes.

The St. Paul *Press* of the 6th says:

A Moore, in Concert Hall block yesterday placed 4,000 buffalo robes, the entire lot brought home by Alexander Paul on the last trip. This is one of the heaviest purchases ever made here.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, July 14, 1864. }

Business.—The demand for certain articles exhibited an improvement over the previous day's sales, although not large, were more numerous. Former prices were well maintained. The weather was warm. Our farmers are complaining for the want of rain; how long they will have to wait we have no way of finding out. Our rivers are down to low water mark. Navigation to the lower ports has been suspended for some time past. Among the sales, we note as follows:

LEAD.—The market was firm, with an improved demand. Sales of 300 pkgs at 17c, an advance.

BACON.—The market was steady, with a good demand for home purposes, and for export, figures are pretty steep. They seem to have reached the top. While we do not look for any further advance, the limited supply in the market will prevent any decline. The sales that came under our notice were as follows: Sides—5,000 lbs Ribbed at 16@16¾c; 2,000 lbs Clear at 17@ 17½c. Shoulders—12,000 lbs at 15@15½c. Sugar Cured Hams—Canvassed at 25@26c. Plain Hams—4,500 lbs at 18¼@19c. Country Cured Meats sold at various prices, as per quality.

DRIED BEEF.—The market was steady but not active. Sales of 2,000 lbs, canvassed at 20c.

LARD—Was unchanged. Sales 25 tierces at 18½@19c.

LARD OIL.—The market was steady at the advance we have previously noticed. Sales of 25 bbls No. 1 at $1 60; 25 bbls No. 2, $1 50 per gal.

HAY—The demand exceeds the supply. The receipts were 12 loads, which were disposed of at $30@36. We note sales of 6 tons baled at $30 @34.

STARCH—The market was firm at the advance we have before mentioned. Sales 100 bxs at 7½c.

GRAIN—The market for some days past has been unsettled, with light receipts. The demand in most instances being ahead of the supply. Corn was steady, with light receipts, and a small supply prevented transactions on a large scale. Sales of 420 bush. shelled at $1 50, some dealers were asking 5c above these rates. Oats were unchanged, stationary. Sales 600 bushels in lots, at $1@1 05. Barley and rye were neglected.

GROCERIES.—These articles continue excited, holders being undecided as to what figures to demand. Sugars rule high. We note sales of 10 hhds New Orleans at 23¾25; 10 do Cuba at 23@ 24. Crushed, sales of 40 bbls., in lots, at 34c—steep figures, these. Molasses was firm. Sales of 100 bbls. New Orleans at 81 @ 85. Sales 25 do at $1 20 per gallon. Syrups were firm. Sales 10 bbls, Lovering's at $1 50, and 10 do Amber's at $1 20 per gallon.

SALT.—Prices are tending upward. Sales of 100 bbls. at $2 85@3 50, and 250 do $3 00 per bbl.

CHEESE.—The market was firm with a good local demand. Sales of 2500 lbs at 17@18c; 45 bxs. do at 17@18.

EGGS.—The demand is improving. Sales 16 bbls. at 24@25, and 7 do at 23@24c per dozen.

BEESWAX.—Was in good demand with a good demand. Middlings, sales of 2000 lbs. at $2 40 per cwt., and 3 tons from store at $2 70.

DRIED APPLES.—Dried apples were unchanged. We note small sales of Apples at 9½@10c.

DRIED PEACHES.—Sales 20 bushels at 18@19c.

FLOUR.—The market was firm with a fair demand for home use. The stock on hand is not large. The principal demand was for the best quality. The sales were: Extra Family 150 bbls. at $11,00@11,50; 200 bbls. do $11,25@11,50; 100 bbls. $11,25@11,50 do, the terms were cash. Nothing held. Country brands were sold at lower figures.

SOAP.—Sales 25 boxes Silver Pearl at 5c.

WOOL.—The market remains firm. Sales have been made at 95c@$1,00. It is now held above these figures. A sale of 20,000 lbs. was made to one of our large operatives at 95c. The buyer made a good thing out of it.

CORDAGE.—Manilla 28½c; small size 29½c; hackeled American tarred 19c; American hemp packing 20c; best Navy Oakum 13c. Allowances to dealers on Manilla rope on any quantity to 2500 lbs., ½ cent, over 2500 lbs. ¾ of a cent off.

Wool Markets.

CHICAGO.—Market very active, with an inadequate supply. Previous quotations very firm and unchanged. We quote:

Fine Light Fleece	$1,00@1,05
Medium Fleece	90@1,00
Factory Tubs Washed	100@1,10
Coarse Fleece	90@ 93

Sales to-day: 7,000 Light Fleece Wool at $1,00; 12,000 lbs. Fine Fleece at $1,05 ₱ lb.

DETROIT.—The great bulk of the clip has already passed from first hands, and there is a general lull in operations at present. Buyers profess great anxiety as to making further investments at the going rates, and to a certain extent they are no doubt sincere, notwithstanding the very flattering prospect that prices will be fully maintained. Many of them are surfeited with good luck, having invested all their means, and having nothing to do but sit down and count up their gains. Others, who are in a condition to sell but not to make large purchases, are beginning to inquire where they would land in case of a large decline in gold, and would rather sell at a handsome profit—say at a dollar per pound—than to make further investments at even a shade below that figure.

ST. PAUL.—We note better receipts the past week. Thirty thousand pounds have been bought here already. We again advise farmers not to sell their wool for a mere song. Shoddy speculators are trying to buy it for 40c and 60c per pound, while in the East the price is $5@90c, and there is no doubt that it will go up to $1,00 or even $1,25 very soon. No cotton can be had, and wool must advance in price. Manufacturers must have it. So do not sacrifice your wool. Hold it if you can. This policy will put thousands of dollars into the pockets of the farmers of the State.—*St. Paul Press, 6th.*

INDIANA.—The wool trade in Porter county is growing in importance with a rapidity that does credit to the enterprise of our farmers and tradesmen. For the year 1862 the wool crop of this county amounted to about 40,000 lbs.; for 1863, 60,000 lbs; and for 1864, 90,000 lbs. We do not pretend to give the exact amount, but we believe from the information received, that the above figures will approximate very closely to the truth. About all the wool sold in this county is shipped at Valparaiso. Of the amount sold in this county this year, we learn that Calkins & Jones have bought between 50,000 and 60,000 lbs. Next year's clip will undoubtedly go over 100,000 lbs. Writing of wool, reminds us of the fact that we have no woolen factory in Valparaiso. This should not be so. We believe there is no better point in the country for such an institution than our village. We shall recur to this matter again.—*Valparaiso Republic, 7th.*

WISCONSIN.—From the number of wagons that have been standing in our streets for the past six weeks, loaded with bales of wool, we are confirmed in the opinion that there are many small flocks of sheep in this county. Those wagons we notice are going to and from the mill to our worthy friend Dr. Brinsop on Ash Creek, who is striving to do good work and accommodate his customers.—*Richland Observer, of* July 7th.

BELOIT WOOL MARKET.—One hundred thousand pounds of wool have been purchased in the Beloit market this season. The principal buyers have been Messrs. Kendall, Goewey & Thompson, late of Janesville, and King. About one-half of this amount has been bought on private account. The average price has been from eighty to eighty-five cents. A load of wool, buyed by Col. Wm. Rood & Sons, was bought upon the street last week, which weighed 3,800 pounds, and was sold to J. W. Goewey for the snug little sum of $3,285. Another load sold by Mr. Noble, of Turtle, to J. G. Kendall, weighed 3,606 pounds. Another, sold by Mr. Lewis Clark, weighed 2,156 pounds.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

Receipts—Have been light, no rafts having come in by river, and some 450,000 feet only by rail. The low stage of water on the upper Mississippi prevents almost entirely the running out of what little lumber there is up there can, and the mills on the lumbering tributaries, such as St. Croix, Chippewa and Wisconsin rivers, are nearly all shut down for want of logs. The annual June freshet, which has been expected, has failed, and no relief may now be expected before September, it is said. This state of things renders the stock of lumber very light, and there is probably less now in the country than has been before known for many years. Operations here are very much restricted, and manufacturers are holding what little there is here at $27 50 in the water. The only sale of the week is 100,000 feet at $26 50 in the water, made early in the week.

Shingles—Prices have advanced 75c ₱ M. The receipts have been light.

Lath—The receipts are very light, and prices same as at our last quotations.

We annex retail and yard rates for all descriptions of lumber, lath, shingles, etc.:

First Clear, ₱ 1,000 feet	$65,00@70,00
Second Clear, ₱ 1,000 feet	55,00@60,00
Third Clear	30,00@—
Fencing	30,00@—
Box Boards	45,00@—
Stock Boards	30 00@—
Joists, 16 feet and under	32,50@35,00
Joists, 18 feet and over	35,00@37,50
Joists, 22 to 32 ft	40,00@50,00
Grub plank	25,00@—
Sheeting	22,50@25,00
Dressed flooring, 2d rate	50,00@—
" " 3d rate	40,00@—
Dressed siding, 2d rate	30,00@—
Rough	27,50@—
Shingles, A, shaved	6,50@—
do A, sawed	6,00@—
do No. 2 do	5,50@—
Lath, ₱ 1,000	7,00@—
Cedar posts, ₱ 1,000	50,00@60,00
Palings, ₱ M	30,00@—
Poplar Lumber	40,00@—

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

A large amount of business has been transacted at the various yards throughout the city during the week, and prices, although not quotably higher, are looking upward. All the lumber intended for this port, by river, has arrived, been sold, and the greater portion of it piled in the yards. The receipts by canal are liberal, but those by railroad have ceased almost entirely.

We quote the following as the prices at the yards:

	₱ 1,000 ft.
Clear	$65 00
1st common	55 00
2d do	45 00
3d do	40 0
Hemlock	30 00
Pine joists and timber	45 00
Pine fencing boards	40 00
Hemlock do	30 00
1st common flooring	70 00
2d do do	60 00
1st do weather boarding	30 00
2d do do do	28 00
Locust posts, ₱ 100	40 00
Shingles, No. 1, 18 inch	7 00
do No. 2, do	6 50
Lath	6 00

St. Louis Fur Trade.

Furs and Peltries—The market is steady and the demand fair at the following quotations: No. 1 raccoon, 50c; No. 2 do, 35c; No. 3 do, 10c; No. 1 mink $2 50; No. 2 do, $1 25@1 50; No. 3 do, 60c; fox, 40c; wild cat, 40c; muskrat, 15c; small wolf, 75c; large do, $1 50; beaver, $1 50 per ₱; bear 50c@ $3 50; opossum, 10c; deer, winter, 40c; summer, 5c; No. 1 otter, $4; No. 2 do, $2; No. 3 do, $1; skunk, 10@25c.

Valuable Cargo of Wheat.

The New York Corn Exchange Reporter, of the 5th, reports a sale of 7,200 bushels white Michigan wheat to arrive, at $2 75, which amounts to $19,800. This is the largest sum paid for a single boat-load of wheat ever known in the New York market.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE } Thursday, July 14, 1864. }

Business in the oil way was not very active yesterday. The sales made were quite small. Buyers did not manifest the same disposition that we have noticed on many occasions. The heavy decline in gold may have had something to do with it; at least we have heard as much. At all events, the sales have dwindled down to nearly nothing. There was no change in figures. It is doubtful, however, if a large parcel could be disposed of at the asking rates yesterday. The receipt of Crude by the Allegheny river was limited, amounting to only 604 bbls., which was disposed of at current figures. From Oil City we learn that several of the wells are pumping water instead of oil. This will not last long. There is a good time coming. The current rates were: Crude, 55c, packages returned, or 50c, packages included. We heard of no sales at the latter figure. Refined Oil was not in much demand. Buyers do not seem anxious to invest. Prices were unsettled. The sales were quite small.

Crude Oil—The small amount coming in tended to maintain previous prices. The sales were 125 bbls, packages returned, 45c; 50 bbls do, 45c; 75 and 63 bbls do, same figures.

Refined Oil was neglected yesterday. Buyers were shy, they preferred holding off to see what might turn up. The only sale that came under our notice was 450 bbls free for August delivery at $1 00 ₱ gallon. Two other sales were under negotiation but were not closed when we wrote this report, viz: 1300 bbls free, for July delivery and 1000 bbls of bonded. If the sale is closed to-day our readers will learn the terms in Friday's COMMERCIAL.

Tar—There was more enquiry. We note sales of 300 bbl's. The terms were witheld.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

Pennock & Ball	78	Clark & Co	150
R. Danver	155	J. Gallaghe	50
J. Herron	65	H. Rosenbaugh	22
R. D Coehran	106		
Total			804

Imports Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Aladdin Co, 101 barrels tar for Boston.
Lucesco Oil Co., 221 bbls., refined for Philadelphia.
North American Co, 149 barrels refined for Philadelphia.
Standard Co, 420 barrels refined for New York.
R. Knox & Co, 112 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—J B Lyon & Co, 200 bbls lard; Hallman, Rahm & Co, 80 tons pig iron; Thos Bell, 148 packages; Thos Moore, 160 do do; Thos M Howe, 33 bbls copper stamps, 16 do ore copper; Bryce, R & Co, 50 bbls lard, 5 bbls b glass; G Sheffler, 8 kegs tobacco; H Dalmeyer, 3 bbls do; Jones, S & Co, 5 bbls old copper; Moffitt & Old, 6 force pumps; R Hall & Co, 12 horse rakes; J Daub, 12 boxes cheese; Owens & Kennedy, 93 bbls flour; Atterbury, R & Co, 20 bbls lime; B H Hamilton, 20 bbls do; A Martin, 100 bbls flour; D M Edgerton, 12 bbls oil; Brewer, B & Co, 105 do do; Fleming & Steele, 17 sacks rags; John Florin, 2 cars staves.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, G & B, 1 car iron, 1 car bricks; J A Shoenberger, 1 car brick; S B & C P Markle, 11 bgs rags; G Groves, 84 beef and calf hides, 16 pelts, 14 bgs rags; McFadden & Co, 56 bbls oil; P Sellers & Co, 7 hhds and 1 tierce, Jas Wilkins, 81 bbls oil; Head & M, 31 sks oats; Lockhart & Frew, 5 bbls; W P Peck & Co, 1 car salt.

Imports per Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

McCullough & Co, 22 bbls H. Wines; McKee & Co, 1 cask Cullett, 2 bbls. do; D. Wallace, 42 sacks oats; Rea & Kell 200 do do.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

JULY 11—Evening.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 1,450 head this week. There is more activity in the market, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. First quality Pennsylvania and Western Steers are selling at from 16@17c; 2d do at 14@15½c; and common at 12@14c ₱ lb, as to quality. The market closed firm, within the above range of prices.

Cows are in fair demand, with sales of 100 head at from $20@65 ₱ head, as to quality.

Sheep have advanced; 4,200 head sold at from 6½@7¾c ₱ lb, gross, as to quality.

Hogs are better; 5,400 head arrived and sold at from $14@15 the 100 lbs, net.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following states:

690 head from Pennsylvania.
430 head from Ohio.
190 head from Illinois.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrival and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 160 head. There is a fair demand at about former rates, Springers are selling at from $30@40, and Cow and Calf at from $2565 ₱ head, as to quality. Calves—About 45 head sold at the Av. Drove Yard at from 6½@7¾c ₱ lb, as to condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are moderate this week, only reaching about 4,200 head. The market in consequence is firmer and prices have advanced, with sales of first quality clipped sheep at 7@7¾c, and common at 6@6½c per ₱ gross. Lambs are selling at from $3@5 per head as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 5,400 hd. this week. The market is rather better, and sales are making at $14@15 the 100 lbs net.

1,400 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $14@15 the 100 lbs net.

968 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at from $14@15 the 100 lbs net, according to the quality.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

The advance on gold, added to the tax, has tended to buoy up the market, and prices have ruled high until near the close of the week, when speculators seemed to be getting somewhat frightened by the continued large receipts. The prospect of a short crop the coming season has hitherto contributed largely to the speculative feeling; but the crop she is now seen is turning out so much larger than was anticipated, that operators are beginning to slack up a little, and some are even offering again at the Leaf Tobacco Board for purchases. Prices, however, are still enormously high. We quote green and damaged to good planters' lugs at $8 50 to $15; common shipping leaf at $15 25 to $25; medium do at $25 25 to $35; good and fine do at $28 25 to $37; common and medium manufacturing leaf at $35 to $35; good do at $35 50 to $50; fine at $52 to $80; fancy do at $100 to $225 ₱ 100 lbs. The sales of the week compised about 600 hhds and a score or so of boxes; rejected bids 140 hhds. Receipts for the week were 1,694 hhds —nearly double the sales. The city is crowded to overflowing with tobacco, and the levee is covered so as to materially retard the movement of other freight. It is years since the levee was so crowded with freight as at present. There are now foreseen facilities for the sale of tobacco, and it is probable that the embarassment under which our merchants have been laboring for some time will soon, in a great measure, be removed. Hereafter there will be daily sales in the forenoon at the State Warehouse, City Warehouse and Lucas Market, and in the afternoon at the Pittman Warehouse and the Chiles Warehouse.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

WHEELING.

The *Intelligencer* of Wednesday says:—The river was about at a stand yesterday with twenty-four inches water in the channel. Navigation is almost entirely closed.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday's *Commercial* says:—The river is on a stand. There is four feet in the canal to Louisville, 3 feet in the canal, and 15 inches in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is failing, with 3½ feet from Portland to Cairo.

Arrivals and departures.—There were no arrivals outside of the packets. The Bostona No. 5, went down to Sedam's yesterday, to lay up, the Highland Chief having taken her place on the Portsmouth mail trade.

The little Nymph No. 2, left for Gallipolis, with a cargo of Government flour.

Boats Due here—The Glide No. 3, from Pittsburgh; and Fitzgrub and Thistle, from Memphis, are among the first boats due here.

Capt. Grace contemplates introducing the Lady of Vicksburgh in the Madison trade.

The Golden Eagle was towed to summer quarters yesterday.

The Darling laid up on her arrival from Memphis.

The Jennie Hubbs, for Memphis, passed Evansville on Thursday.

Mr. Chas. C. Collins, extensively known in river circles, has engaged in the baking business with the old established house of John Baffle & Co. Mr. Collins will devote his time exclusively to furnishing steamers with breadstuffs. We welcome Charley on the levee again.

Captain Jeffries yesterday chartered the Anglo Saxon to ply between Evansville and Tennessee River, to transport beef cattle for the Government. She has, therefore, abandoned her trip to Memphis, and will leave for Evansville this evening.

NASHVILLE.

Since our last communication, by telegraph, on the 6th, the Cumberland had fallen ten inches, but commenced rising to-day (8th) briskly, with three feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Reports received of heavy rains above, indicate the belief that a rise of four feet at this point may safely be predicted. In port, discharging and receiving for Cincinnati, the Ida Rees. She leaves to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a. m. Alpha arrived to-day from Smithland, with government stores. The Virginia came up the Cumberland as far as Canton, Ky., and returned to Smithland with all her freight. No reason assigned. She was loaded with private freight for this port. Weather warm and cloudy, evincing every indication of heavy rains to-night. We confidently expect to be able to report a fair boating stage in the Cumberland for the ensuing eight or ten days.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* of Tuesday says;

The late rise in the upper streams having about run out, the river opposite this point is falling at the rate of five or six inches per day, but remains in excellent boating condition all the way down, there being not less than ten feet water to Cairo, and an abundance from there down for every purpose.

The Upper Mississippi is again fairly on the decline, with about four and a half feet to Keokuk and no improvement in the upper end of the river, which is still very low and difficult to navigate. Prescott is the head of navigation, at which point freight and passengers are reshipped on small sternwheelers.

The Missouri is falling a foot in twenty-four hours at Leavenworth, and only sufficient depth of low water before long, unless there should be another rise from the headwaters, which is not at all improbable. There is about six feet water from the mouth to St. Joseph.

We have no improvement to note in the Illinois, though there are prospects of a rise from the effects of the recent heavy rains, which appear to have been pretty general all through the States of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. There is now about three feet in the channel to Peoria.

The Cumberland is still slowly swelling, with nearly four feet water on Harpeth shoals.

Our river business remains exceedingly dull, but this season of the year there is seldom or ever a great deal doing on the rivers, though after harvest a brisk trade is looked for.

All the boats arriving yesterday had very light cargoes, and there is nothing of consequence moving in any direction from this port; consequently there are a large number of boats laid up and waiting for chances.

Rates of freight remains firm at previous quotations. Among the arrivals yesterday were the Minnehaha, Izetta and Evening Star, from Missouri river, G. W. Graham from Memphis, Lucy Bertram from Keokuk, Cheesman and Silver Cloud from the Ohio, and the Tatum from Aiton.

The Graham was fired into by guerrillas near New Madrid, but no damage was done the boat or any person injured. She landed to take on a Federal scouting party, who hailed her from the bank. They had a number of horses with them, but the bushwhackers made their appearance, and the boat was obliged to back out and leave the horses as prizes to the guerrillas.

The interruption to river navigation is at present confined to a few straggling guerrillas armed with muskets only, and there is but little more real danger in traveling on our river steamers now than before the war. Our gunboats constantly patrol the Mississippi, keeping a watchful eye on either bank and occasionally tossing a fiery missile into some suspicious looking spot. Our transports ply between cities and New Orleans, heavily laden with supplies and munitions of war of all kinds, and our magnificent river steamers engaged in regular commercial pursuits, make trip after trip with unremitting regularity, speed and punctuality, and will continue to do so henceforth.

It is true, the roving bands of guerrillas may occasionally burn a badly managed boat, and take human life, or rob at brief periods, with cannons wholly stop the plying to and fro of merchant boats, but before the news can well reach the end of the routes of the regular packets, the "bloody wild" will be raised and the rebels dispersed. The great boon of free navigation of the Mississippi river will never be taken from us again for a sufficient length of time to prove serious damage.

We understand that the late heavy rains destroyed and damaged from one to two hundred thousand dollars worth of hemp and produce on the levee, that consignees had failed to remove. As there are likely to be a number of suits between the boats and owners as to who shall sustain the loss, we give the following law on the subject, which ought certainly to exempt boat owners from any liability, after they have complied with the requirements of the statute, but we are informed that several suits have already been commenced against steamers for damages as stated above:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

1. If the Captain or other officer of a steamboat or vessel, shall, in suitable weather, deposit any freight in proper manner and in good condit on on the wharf of any city or incorporated town, and shall give verbal or written notice to the consignee [or] in one hour before sundown of the day in which the same is deposited on the wharf, such depositing and notice shall constitute a delivery. If the consignee shall expressly refuse to receive such freight, the Captain or officer shall cause the same to be stored at the risk and expense of the owner or consignee; and if the consignee do not expressly refuse to receive the same, but shall fail to take the same away, in such case the Captain or officer of such boat or vessel shall be at liberty either to cause such freight to be stored as aforesaid, or to leave the same at the wharf, at the risk of the consignee or owner.

2. When what among steamboat men called dunnage may be necessary to preserve any freight from injury or loss, the Captain or officer of the boat or vessel shall be entitled to receive compensation for the actual cost of such dunnage from the consignee or owner.

The Mepham will be at the landing this morning, and it is said she will take a trip for White River.

Several steamers arrived at Cairo from White river on Saturday. Among them was the Stephen Decatur. Her officers report that a fleet of eight transports and three gunboats were attacked on the 4th of July at Crocket's Bluff by a guerrilla band numbering about one hundred, who fired into them with musketry, killing a negro on one of the transports. The guerrillas displayed great boldness, firing into the gunboats as well as the transports. The shells from the former caused them to skedaddle, not, however, until they had fired several volleys.

CAIRO, Illinois, July 11, 1764.—12 o'clock noon. EDS. COM: Port list unreported for the last thirty hours is as follows: Cordella, Louisville and return; St. Louis, to White River; George W. Graham, Memphis to St Louis; James Watson, St Louis to New Orleans, 1 p. m.; Yankee, Memphis to St. Louis, 2 p. m.; George Albree, St. Louis to Mound City, 2 p. m.; Little Champion, St. Louis to Cairo, 3 p. m.; City of Alton, St. Louis to Memphis, 3 p. m.; Henry Ames, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 p. m.; Belle St. Louis, Memphis to St. Louis, 7 p. m. 11 Platte Valley, St. Louis to White River, 6 a. m.; Bostona No. 2, St. Louis to Duval's Bluff, 7 p. m.; Atlantic, St. Louis to Memphis, 9 p. m.

The little packet Cordella having entered the Cairo and Louisville trade, for the low water season, arrived on her first trip late Saturday night. She discharged here, to be forwarded below, 400 rolls of bagging, 18 bundles of twine, 50 barrels of apples, and about 100 packages miscellaneous freight for Memphis, and 80 barrels of potatoes and 15 barrels of eggs for New Orleans. Her Memphis freight was put forward by the City of Alton and her New Orleans freight by the James White yesterday. The Cordella takes Nashville in her way this trip, having brought out a considerable amount of Nashville freight, which she takes at Smithland again, to deliver at Nashville. The G. W. Graham had forty bales of cotton on board, which she discharged here to